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ysicians and specialists in delicate
lar to man and woman kind.
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y new improved truss. Trusses from
astic stockings, etc. Catalogue.
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rd, 50 Barrels Wine, 30 Bales
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Luxuries, Baking Powders,
Blueing, Blacking, Shoe
ng, Tin and Glassware,
Also Salvage of
. KENNEDY,
Jobber of High Grade Teas
T. PAUL, MINN.,
of Tea. 100 Bags of Coffee.
me time, for account of whom it
concern, the salvage of
6 & 8 Wabash-av., Chicago,
ACKER OF TEA.
nsoon Tea, 3,000 lbs. Gem of
Tea, 50 Chests of Tea.
e stocks are in perfect condition.
exhibition.
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estern Salvage Wrecking Agency
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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVI.—NO. 27. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1897—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

BIG FIRE IN THE DOWN-TOWN DISTRICT.

Flames Lick Up Two Buildings at Monroe Street and Fifth Avenue, Causing a Loss of $396,000.

SIX FIREMEN CAUGHT BENEATH A FALLING WALL.

All Are Terribly Cut and Crushed, and, It Is Feared, Pipeman Jeremiah O'Rourke Will Not Survive.

FOUR NEWSBOYS ARE HURT UNDER A HEAVY SHUTTER.

Chief Swenie Calls Out Thirty-two Engines and Equipment, the Tower, and the Fireboat Yosemite.

FIERCE BATTLE FOR HOURS AGAINST ODDS OF ICE AND BITTER AIR.

CHICAGO FIRE LOSSES IN ONE DAY.

Monroe street buildings	$396,000
Purcell company's fire	316,000
Randolph street fire	40,000
Twenty-six small blazes	7,800
Total	$759,800

Blazing firebrands, great pieces of flaming boards, sparks, cinders, and fragments of burning clothing rained over the wholesale district of Chicago last night from two six-story buildings at the southwest corner of Monroe street and Fifth avenue, where for three hours firemen fought a bitter battle against odds of ice and freezing air that ended with the almost total destruction of the two structures and a money loss estimated at $396,000. Six firemen, who were at work on the roof of an adjoining building, were caught under a falling wall and fearfully cut and crushed, one of them perhaps fatally, and a score more were frost-bitten two suffering serious injuries. A falling shutter struck four newsboys, who were watching the firemen from an alley, and all of them were injured, and a fire steamer was partially buried under a ton of bricks and was disabled.

Firemen Injured.

Barker, Capt. William, of Truck No. 9; hands and face singed.

Hoeghagen, Harry, member Truck Company No. 9; fell over hose; ankle broken; taken to his home.

O'Rourke, Jeremiah, pipeman Engine Company No. 6, crushed by falling wall; both legs broken; body badly crushed; taken to County Hospital; amputation necessary; may die.

Patterson, Patrick, member Truck Company No. 6, struck by falling wall; leg broken; taken to County Hospital.

Quinlan, Sherman, Engine Company No. 5, struck by falling wall; leg broken and badly bruised; taken to County Hospital; will recover.

Redpoft, Jeremiah, member Engine Company No. 6, both ankles broken by falling wall; taken to his home.

Siferlick, Arthur, Truck No. 9; burned about hands and neck.

Workman, John, driver of Engine No. 6, caught in roof and buried under falling wall; body crushed and bruised; taken to County Hospital; injuries serious.

Others Injured.

Others injured besides firemen were:

Supple, Sergt. R., Lake-Front Police Station, nose frozen while superintending police at fire.

Four newsboys, names unknown, struck by falling iron shutter and badly bruised.

Imprisoned on Burning Floors.

Twice during the progress of the fire details of men were caught in the burning buildings and had their escape apparently cut off, till the crowds that were massed in the adjoining streets gave them up for lost. Fire Marshal Horan and ten men were caught between the sixth and fourth floors, both of them in a blaze, and were forced to take to the roof; and insurance patrolmen under Supt. Baker were surrounded on the second floor of the last building to burn and were forced to abandon their apparatus.

Buildings two blocks away, among them the Woman's Temple, were covered with burning pieces of wood from the two buildings, and had narrow escapes from destruction, but the fire was confined to the building where it started and the one closely adjoining, and at 9 o'clock was well under control, having burned nearly three hours.

Three Alarms Turned In.

Three alarms came into fire headquarters at the City Hall at 6:24 o'clock from different alarm boxes. Three different persons had discovered the fire at the same time from different streets. One alarm came from Monroe and Franklin streets, one from Monroe and La Salle streets, and a third from Adams street and Fifth avenue.

When Fire Patrol No. 1, located on Monroe street, near La Salle, turned the corner near its house the flames from the burning building were already sweeping across the street. The whole structure seemed to be a mass of fire.

Marshal Horan of the First Battalion was the first to arrive on the scene. He at once saw that he was confronted by a desperate fire. It was plain that there was no chance to save the building and the next thing was to look after the adjoining property. Horan yelled for a truck company to follow him, and kicking open a door on Fifth avenue the firemen went rapidly to the top floor.

Chief Swenie Calls Special Force.

In the meantime Marshal Campion arrived from his house on the West Side. He ran to the box and turned in a 4-11 alarm. Chief Swenie and Marshal Musham followed Campion immediately. Chief Swenie at once sent in a special call for ten engines, and when a few minutes later the blaze took on an extra ugly look the Chief sent in another call for six engines. The latter were not put to work, as the fire was pretty well under control before they could be placed.

When Chief Swenie got through calling apparatus to the fire he had called thirty-two engines, thirty-two hose carts, five trucks, the water tower, and the fireboat Yosemite. Fire Marshals Townsend of the Ninth Battalion, Sweeney of the Seventh, and Seyferlich of the Second also reported at the fire.

Flames Spread Rapidly.

Those who saw the fire at the start say the flames shot up from the basement to the sixth floor as if the building had been stored with powder. Wurtzburg Bros. & Co., who occupied the first floor and the basement, where the blaze began, with a wholesale stock of underwear and woolens, had been burned out before a stream could be put on the blaze, and in another instant the flames were going through the elevator shaft to the upper floors, where G. H. Foster & Co., wholesale dealers in woolens, and the Cohn Clothing company were located.

In ten minutes after the first stream was directed at the fire the flames were going through the roof, lighting up the streets for blocks around, and drawing an immense crowd of people. Four streams were directed through the windows on the Monroe street side from engines, and the fireboat Yosemite steamed down to the foot of Monroe street and by a long lead of hose sent a telling stream into the building.

Water Freezes as It Falls.

Every drop of water that struck the walls of the blazing structure turned to ice, or fell in frozen spray over the sidewalk, and the firemen became coated with it. Clouds of spray fell on the apparatus and froze it to the pavement. Finally the water tower was drawn into position and a stream sent inside the upper floors.

Across a narrow alley from the building that first burned was the five-story structure occupied by Cahn, Wampold & Co. The firemen went into this alley and fought the fire from there till the bulging wall threatened to collapse on them, and then they were withdrawn. A fire wall separated the blazing building from the six-story structure on the east that extended to Fifth avenue, and when it was seen the first building was doomed the work of saving the corner structure began. Ladders were run to the top of the elevated loop in Fifth avenue and three companies of firemen went up with leads of hose, while Fire Marshal Horan ascended the fire escape on the Fifth avenue side of the building. The Pickwick Clothing company, the Continent Shoe company, and Wurzburger & Co. occupied the most of the building.

While the firemen were reconnoitering the flames suddenly broke through the fire-wall and began burning fiercely about the stairs on the first floor, in the rooms of the Continent Shoe company.

An instant later Fire Chief Swenie, with members of Engine Company No. 32, was smashing in the front door, and almost at the same time a powerful stream was playing on the burning stairs. It looked as though the fight to save the six-story building was going to be successful. An instant later, looking up at the roof, the firemen outside saw the fire going through the wall at the sixth floor and they knew that the building was doomed.

Ordered Up the Fire Escape.

Engine Company No. 42 was ordered up the fire-escape after Marshal Horan with a lead of hose. They went through the windows at the fifth floor, and for a few moments drove back the flames from the inside. While they were at work out of sight of the crowd the fire again broke loose below them.

The flames came far out of the lower windows, and the street about the building was filled with choking smoke, while clouds of cinders came from the nearly destroyed building adjoining it. Marshal Horan and the men with him started for the windows and were about to climb out on the fire-escape. They looked down, and all they could see was flames, and overhead flames were coming out of the windows of the sixth floor. They started to climb down.

"Climb up, you fools," shouted a fireman below them, and they climbed up.

They went through the flames of the sixth floor, driving them away with their mittened hands and holding their breath to keep from sucking in the fire. Part of the way up they were invisible to the crowd, and it seemed as though they must have burned to death. At last they were seen on the roof at the end of the fire escape, and a few minutes later they made their way to the roof of the Phelps, Dodge & Co. building adjoining on the south and came down safe.

(Continued on third page.)

FOR MORE PUBLIC CASH.

TWIN REVENUE BILLS READY FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Real Estate Board Committee Approves the Measures Already Indorsed by the Civic Federation and Allied Bodies—One Proposed Law Provides for Fixing Standard Values of Property—Other Affords Machinery for Equalizing Assessments

Two bills providing for the equalization of assessments, combining to form Chicago's revenue plan to be submitted soon to the General Assembly, were approved yesterday by the committee of the Real Estate Board. They already have been indorsed by the Civic Federation and affiliated societies.

The first of these two bills provides for fixing the standard of valuations of property; the second for the creation of the necessary machinery for correcting and equalizing assessments after the town assessors have returned their books.

These joint measures will be the leading feature of the program of reform legislation to be brought before the present Assembly. If passed they are calculated to increase greatly the revenues of the State without increasing the fair burdens of taxation.

The bills were drafted by Attorneys J. S. Miller and H. L. Wilson, but were amended considerably in committee.

Points in the First Bill.

The first bill is intended to put a stop to the great inequalities in valuations in different towns and locations and between different pieces of property in the same locality. It proceeds upon substantially the same lines on that point as was contained in the bill introduced in the last Legislature.

It proposes that the assessor ascertain and put down in one column the full value of the property and carry out in another column one-tenth of that value, which shall stand as the assessed value for the purpose of taxation and limitation of indebtedness and other purposes expressed in the Constitution and statutes.

It is framed upon the theory that the taxes for all purposes shall not exceed 1 per cent of the actual cash value of the property, and as the present rate of taxation in this county is about 10 per cent upon the assessed value this result will be reached by making the standard of valuations one-tenth of the actual cash value.

Points in the Second Bill.

The other bill provides that an assessment of real property shall be made but once in five years, except that every year additions or deductions shall be made in cases where buildings have been erected, changed, or destroyed.

This gives practically five years for the correction of inequalities or errors in the assessment. To accomplish this there is provided a Board of Supervisors of assessment, whose office shall be open at all times, where anybody can go and examine the assessment of his own as well as his neighbor's property; make his complaint either that he is assessed too high or his neighbor too low, and have abundant time to present evidence and get the correction made.

Supervisors for Cook County.

The bill does not propose a Board of Supervisors of Assessment for all counties in the State, but is so framed that Cook County may have such a board, while in other counties the County Treasurer will be supervisor of assessments. This Board of Supervisors shall consist of three members, to be appointed by the Judge of the County Court, for a term of three years, and to secure the services of persons of high standing and integrity, they are to receive an annual salary of $5,000 each.

Birkhoff Talks of the Measures.

With reference to the bills George Birkhoff Jr., Chairman of the Revenue committee of the Real Estate Board, said last night:

"The bills we propose to introduce will not remedy all the evils of the present revenue system, and perhaps are not as radical as we would desire, but, if adopted by the Legislature, they will be a great step towards revenue reform, do away with the greatest evils from which we now suffer, and result in equalizing assessments.

"In regard to the first bill it may be said that there is no standard now which the Assessor is bound to respect. According to his whim, or the influences, good or bad, that may be brought to bear upon him, he can assess property at its actual value or as low as one-twentieth or even a smaller fraction if he so desires.

Take Away Chances to Bribe.

"The other bill we regard as equally if not more important than the first. Under the present law there is practically no time to review assessments and no appeal from the arbitrary action of corrupt or ignorant Assessors. It is this fact that gives the

(Continued on seventh page.)

NEW CARDINAL FOR NORTH AMERICA.

Pope Said to Intend to Create One and Archbishop Corrigan Is Mentioned.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Rome, Jan. 26.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by the New York Journal.]—I have good reason to believe the Pope intends to create at the next consistory a new Cardinal for North America, primarily with the object of giving new proof of his sympathy with the Catholics of the United States, and secondly to remove any bad impression which may have been created among the American Bishops by the special marks of favor shown Dr. Keane.

Up to the present time the only American candidate for the purple has been Archbishop Corrigan, but now several names are mentioned. This appointment would be made at the expense of France, where four Cardinals' hats are now under ordinary circumstances to be allotted.

VON BRUSEWITZ TO GO TO PRISON.

German Army Officer Given a Three Years and Twenty Days Sentence for Murdering a Laboring Man.

London, Jan. 27.—The Morning Post has a dispatch from Karlsruhe which says that Lieut. von Brusewitz has been sentenced to three years and twenty days' imprisonment for a dueling affair. Lieut. von Brusewitz achieved notoriety by running a laboring man through the back with his sword who had accidentally knocked against the Lieutenant's chair while entering a café. The case was the text for the agitation in the Reichstag against the habitual insolence of German army officers.

BJORNSEN AND HENRIK IBSEN QUARREL

Former Believes Much of His Early Life Is Portrayed in "John Gabriel Borkman."

London, Jan. 27.—A Daily News dispatch from Berlin says that a sensational quarrel has occurred at Copenhagen between Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist, and Bjornstjerne Bjornsen, the Norwegian novelist, who are related by marriage. The latter considers that Ibsen's drama of "John Gabriel Borkman" largely consists of passages from Bjornsen's own life which were probably only known to Ibsen, and that the whole drama is a work of revenge. It is believed that Bjornsen, on his part, meditates a literary revenge in retaliation.

BANKERS CUT CANAL TAX

TRIM THE MAJORITY DEMAND FROM $3,685,648 TO $2,400,000.

Drainage Plans, They Hold, Will Require but a ½ of 1 Per Cent Levy for Two Years to Enable Trustees to Finish the Ditch by the End of the Year 1898—Letter Is Signed by Messrs. Smith, Gage, Mitchell, Blair, and Keith.

The reply of the five bank Presidents who were invited by the majority of the Drainage Board to examine the finances of the sanitary district was given out yesterday. It takes a compromise position between the two views among the trustees as to the necessity of extending the added tax for drainage purposes for another two years. The majority asked for a tax of 1 per cent. This the minority objected to and said no additional tax was needed. The bankers recommend an additional tax of ½ per cent for two years.

Text of the Reply.

Their reply was as follows:

"To the President and Board of Trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago—Gentlemen: The undersigned have carefully considered the matter submitted to them by your board in connection with the necessary funds to finish the drainage canal and beg to report as follows:

"From the estimates submitted to us by the majority report of your Finance committee it apepars that the sum of $3,685,-648.79 will be required in excess of any moneys now in sight or provided for to finish that part of the work relating to the main channel by the close of the year 1898.

"The minority report, on the contrary, estimates that the work can be accomplished at the same period of time, provided that the sum of $1,396,191.94 is provided in addition to the financial resources under the control, present and prospective, of your board. It is evident that we are not in a position to properly review in full detail the data of expenditures, nor, upon the other hand, the ability to enforce economies which are urgently set forth in the minority report. With the expenditure already made, comprising $24,000,000, spent in obtaining pure water for the health and welfare of our people, it is of manifest importance that the work be completed at the earliest possible date, so that the expenditure already made may inure to the benefit of the people.

"We therefore are convinced that the work should be pushed with vigor and substantially completed, if possible, by the close of the year 1898. Drawing the best conclusion we can from the arguments submitted to us on both sides of this question of expenditure, and recognizing the fact universally admitted by your board that the estimates of your Chief Engineer have been so judiciously and intelligently made and the contracts for work so carefully let and guarded, that up to this time a fair margin of saving has been realized between the engineer's estimate and the actual expenditures, we are of the opinion that the sum of $2,400,000, or thereabouts, in excess of resources now provided, will enable you to accomplish the great work you have before you, and this sum can be obtained by securing from the General Assembly authority to levy a tax of one-half of 1 per cent per annum for a period of two years in excess of the amount you are now authorized to raise by taxation.

BYRON L. SMITH,
" LYMAN J. GAGE,
" JOHN J. MITCHELL,
" CHAUNCEY J. BLAIR,
" E. G. KEITH.

" Chicago, Jan. 25, 1897."

Eckhart Pleased with It.

B. A. Eckhart, who submitted the minority report against the continuation of the 1 per cent tax, was shown the reply of the bankers last night. After reading it over carefully he said it looked to him as if his contention before the board had been sustained. He had contended all along that the majority had used the maximum figures for expenses and the minimum figures for assets. The bankers had found that the majority was wrong in insisting on the full engineering estimates, when experience had shown that contracts could be made for 25 per cent less.

"Will you oppose the request upon the Legislature for a tax of ½ of 1 per cent, as the bankers suggest?" he was asked.

"I cannot answer that question until we see what the Legislature is going to do with revenue legislation. If a revenue reform bill is passed, as I am confident it will be, then the board can issue bonds for the deficiency, and in this way the future generations can help pay for the large amounts yet required to complete the canal. The direct tax will also be increased.

"I am opposed to going before the Legislature if it can possibly be avoided. A lot of amendments will be tacked on to the bill, which may cost the district millions of dollars."

TEMPERATURE AND MONEY GRANT RELIEF

Coldest Point Reached Is 16 Degrees Below Zero.

MEAN IS ABOVE MONDAY'S

Destitute and Suffering Crowd Police Stations.

WAIT IN LINE FOR SUCCOR.

Weather Man Sees No Hope for Great Change Soon.

TRAIN SERVICE IS IMPROVED.

Below zero.		Below zero.	
1 a. m.	14	2 p. m.	4
2 a. m.	14	3 p. m.	3
3 a. m.	14	4 p. m.	3
4 a. m.	15	5 p. m.	4
5 a. m.	16	6 p. m.	4
6 a. m.	16	7 p. m.	4
7 a. m.	15	8 p. m.	4
8 a. m.	15	9 p. m.	4
9 a. m.	15	10 p. m.	4
10 a. m.	13	11 p. m.	4
11 a. m.	13	12 p. m.	4
12 m.	9	1 a. m.	4
1 p. m.	7	2 a. m.	4

Up to 12 o'clock last night the temperature in Chicago had remained for seventy-two hours below the zero mark. This not only breaks all previous records, it smashes them into infinitesimal pieces.

How many more hours the zero weather will continue is hard to say, but the weather officials think that today the temperature will moderate enough to permit the overworked mercury in the government thermometer to get on the upper side of the cipher. Perhaps it cannot truthfully be said that the weather will be warmer, for there is nothing warm with the mercury hanging around zero, but the cold will be slightly moderated and the wind will not be so strong. There will be a snowfall during the day, but not a heavy one. The sky will be cloudy. It will still be fashionable to wear earmuffs and all the overcoats that can be put on.

Two Die of the Cold.

Two deaths yesterday are attributed directly to the cold. They are as follows:

BIBBS, PEARL, 8 months old, at No. 2816 Armour avenue. Coroner holds death to be due to the cold.

UNKNOWN MAN, found frozen to death on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad tracks four miles south of Blue Island.

Indirectly Due to Cold.

Another death, caused indirectly by the cold:

MEEHAN, J. K., No. 2719 Archer avenue, killed by a Wabash train at Stewart avenue, while exercising on the tracks to keep warm.

Its Other Victims.

Other victims of the cold were:

Brown, Alfred, 35 years old, laborer, slipped on icy pavement on Locust street, near Milton avenue; contusion of back; taken to Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Ford, Charles, engineer Fire Company No. 62, hands and face frozen while attending to fire plug at Kensington fire.

Kelly, John, found lying in a bank of snow at Morgan and Monroe streets at 3 a. m.; taken to Desplaines Street Station.

Kenyon, Joseph L., Fire Marshal, nose frozen at Kensington elevator fire.

McCormick, John, 35 years old, fireman, found at 1 a. m. at Wells and Kinzie streets with both hands frost bitten; taken to the East Chicago Avenue Police Station.

O'Brien, John, No. 415 West Forty-fifth street, 12 years old, benumbed; picked up in the rear of McVicker's Theater.

O'Brien, Edward, 14 years old, No. 415 West Forty-fifth street, body benumbed; picked up in rear of McVicker's Theater.

O'Neil, T. J., Captain Engine Company No. 62, face nipped at Kensington fire.

Wernts, George, 23 years old, telegraph operator, No. 208 West Harrison street, found in hallway at No. 11 Wells street at 2 a. m., with both hands partly frozen.

Backbone Not Broken.

The backbone of the cold wave as far as the weather man can see is as stiff as the quills on the back of the fretful porcupine. Like a new country newspaper the cold wave "has come to stay." As far as the climate prophet is able to determine there is no relief in sight. The barometer in the Far

(Continued on second page.)

Chicago in Two Days Gives $48,252 to the Needy.

OF THIS $38,252 IS CASH.

Union League Club and Live Stock Exchange Liberal.

LUMBERMEN ARE TO CHIP IN

Salvation Army Has $1,000 in Pledges from Friends.

BOWMAN DAIRY PEOPLE GENEROUS

Cash contributions yesterday	$24,952
Cash contributions Monday	13,299
Total cash contributions	38,252
Provisions given, estimated value	10,000
Two days' gifts for poor relief	48,252

The contributions of Chicago people to various funds for the relief of the poor during the last two days amounts to more than $38,251 in cash, besides by estimate $10,000 worth of supplies, clothing, food, and the tender of numerous buildings free of rent for use as shelter stations and depots for the distribution of food, fuel, and clothing.

Monday's contributions, including the Mayor's relief fund, the Board of Trade contribution of $5,000, and minor donations, amounted to $18,299. Of the various sums given yesterday $14,351 went into the Mayor's relief fund; $2,000 was donated by officials and employés of the Postal Telegraph and Cable company, the amount being divided among several charities; $631 was given by the Bowman Dairy company and its employés, it being sent to THE TRIBUNE for disposal; $500 was given by S. Franklin of the Franklin Picture Frame company by personal visitation and distribution; $2,270 was appropriated from the treasury and subscribed by members of the Union League club; $1,800 was subscribed by members of the Lumbermen's Association of Chicago; and $900 was given by cycle show exhibiters.

Moreover, thousands of dollars in cash contributions and gifts of garments and food came in through permanent and temporary charitable establishments.

New Contributions to the Mayor.

The following is a list of contributions to the Mayor's relief fund not previously acknowledged:

SENT TO MAYOR AT HIS OFFICE.

Cash	$ 2.00
Cash	5.00
Eureka Laundry Co.	50.00
Chicago Coffin Co.	25.00
R. S. Critchell	25.00
Lloyd G. Wheeler	5.00
C. B. Huling	5.00
The Duck Brand Co.	50.00
W. E. Wisdom	5.00
Nathaile S. Kennedy	5.00
Louis Jackson	10.00
Joseph H. Strong	100.00
Judge Francis Adams	20.00
Alfred Peats	100.00
Paul E. Berger	20.00
Employés Deering Harvester	101.25
Cash	5.00
Nathan M. Freer	100.00
Cash	1.00
Bigelow Bros.	50.00
Cash	2.00
F. J. Dewes Brewing Co.	100.00
Cash, G. W.	5.00
Virgil H. Clymer	10.00
Walter Knoop	10.00
Employés E. W. Knoop	7.00
West Side Brewing Co.	250.00
T. W. Sennott	10.00
H. Channon & Co.	25.00
Conrad Seipp Brewing Co.	500.00
John A. Orb	100.00
Perry A. Hüll	100.00
Cox Bros. & Co.	50.00
Henry Bonnell	10.00
Employés Truax, Greene & Co.	46.75
Kern & Bottum	50.00
Louis M. Stumer	50.00
Chicago Daily Law Bulletin	25.00
Frank L. Gerwig	25.00
George H. Woods	5.00
Ogden, Sheldon & Co.	50.00
P. Hogan	5.00
A. C. Frost & Co.	10.00
Hortense Schlit	1.00
George N. McMurray	10.00
L. Wessel Jr.	5.00
Cash	.50
Hooley's Theater	25.00
Nat Goodwin	25.00
A. N. Marquis	5.00
Samuel B. Raymond	25.00
W. L. Abbott	10.00
Charles Pynchon	5.00
Pabst Brewing Co.	1,000.00
Leopold Bloom	100.00
Union Rendering Co.	100.00
Fred S. James & Co.	50.00
Employés Fred S. James & Co.	42.00
Fred S. James	50.00
H. H. Gross	10.00
Cash	5.00
Charles Wacker	200.00
Wacker & Birk Brewing Co.	200.00
McAvoy Brewing Co.	100.00
Charles H. Fearnson & Son	100.00
Ald. George Shepherd	5.00
John P. Boodie	10.00
L. A. Haskill employés	21.00
National Malleable Casting Co.	100.00
John W. Parker	5.00
John B. Sievertson	5.00
Francis A. Riddle	10.00
Western Wheel Works	200.00
Wheel Works employés	60.00
St. Dept., additional	41.00
Buyers of Siegel, Cooper & Co.	1.00
Cash	50.00
J. G. McCarthy	100.00
Cameron, Amberg & Co.	1,000.00
American Biscuit Co.	75.00
Employés Probate Court Clerk's office	25.00
Carl Wolfsohn	100.00
Brownell Improvement Co.	.25
George B. Hoyt	1.00
Cash	27.50
Employés Steele-Wedeles	25.00
H. E. Sargent	25.00
C. M. Favorite	250.00
Manhattan Brewing Co.	5.00
A. Mouna	25.00
M. B. Madden	10.00
F. C. Donald	25.00
E. H. Strong	5.00
Mary E Miller	5.00
D. V. Samuels	25.00
George A. Murphy	25.00
C. E. Bloyer	25.00
Leopold Mayer	100.00
Gradle & Strotz	250.00
Jos. Schlitz Brewing Co.	50.00
Fred C. Muller	
Total	$7,096.25

SENT TO H. G. KEITH, FUND TREASURER.

E. Buthaum	$ 3.75
American Express company	300.00
Gormully & Jeffery company	100.00
D. McGuire	25.00
H. A. Morris	25.00
Employés Nelson Morris & Co.	75.00
Cash	10.00
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.	200.00
Employés Schaub Bros.	15.50
R. C. Jacobsen	2.00
W. P. Rend	100.00
J. Friedman & Co.	10.00
John Baldwin	20.00
R. L. Ostrander	5.00
Cash	6.00
Employés Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett	68.25
Guests Turner Hotel	43.00
Cash	4.00
Cash	1.00
W. U. Riley	5.00
John J. Hatstaedt	10.00
Mr. Sullivan	5.00
Cash	50.00
Estate John B. Drake	5.00
Mrs. J. O. Smith	10.00
Cash	25.00
Cash	5.00
A. T. Tobin	10.00
W. H. Lubeke	1.00
Cash	25.00
F. Gautner	25.00
Employés Jones & Laughlins	

Orson Smith	25.00
John De Koven	100.00
P. Hoefeld	1.00
Cash	2.00
Leslie and Jessie M. Schwabacker	1.00
C. H. Chappell	100.00
H. B. Speed	10.00
W. F. Warner	2.00
Micheia Pitzele	10.00
W. E. Frost Manufacturing company	10.00
W. M. Hoy	25.00
A. W. Page	2.00
Employés Union League club	147.75
Theodore Hohenadel	10.00
C. E. Moore	5.00
S. L. Tompkins	10.00
Cash	5.00
W. L. Cadle	10.00
N. L. Clement	10.00
Students Metropolitan Business College	3.88
Henry J. Willing	100.00
Cash	5.00
Cash	5.00
Mrs. H. C. Hoyt	5.00
	100.00
Gerhard Foreman	226.30
Employés First National Bank	10.00
Henry Hiden	50.00
J. M. W. Jones	5.00
Cash	1.00
Cash	100.00
Frederick T. Haskell	100.00
Mrs. Mark Kimball	100.00
Helen M. Galloway	100.00
E. S. Kimball	5.00
Cash	5.00
A. S. True	100.00
National Live Stock Bank	25.00
Theodore H. Schintz	25.00
Cash	16.77
Cash	100.00
Cash	5.00
Cash	1.00
Cash	1.00
Cash	25.00
W. B. Walker	10.00
G. A. Rose	15.00
W. B. Gibbs	15.00
S. F. Stewart	15.00
Stanton & Co.	10.00
Three women	50.00
R. S. Cox	10.00
A. G. Field	10.00
C. R. Henderson	10.00
D. L. Wilson	25.00
L. H. Freer	10.00
J. D. McCune	5.00
S. E. McKee	5.00
E. B. Blum & Co.	15.00
L. A. Goddard	40.00
G. H. Soden & Co.	25.00
Cohn & Rathic	25.00
Anna P. Williams	25.00
Charles T. Tyrrell	5.00
J. R. W. Sargent	25.00
E. F. Swift	500.00
J. V. Farwell & Co.	100.00
Runnells & Burry	50.00
Mullen & Co.	5.00
Lawrence Nelson	10.00
Weaver & Campbell	50.00
Cash	20.00
Rosenfield, Krapft & Co.	5.00
Warren H. Milner	1.00
Cash	25.00
Cash	5.00
Cash	10.00
Cash	10.00
Cash	10.00
A. Harkshurst	15.00
James A. Lawrence	10.00
W. C. Seipp	100.00
Cash	1.00
J. M. Wile	5.00
Employés Corn Exchange National Bank	25.00
Isaac G. Lombard	25.00
Gertrude L. Springer	20.00
Locke Perfitt	1.00
Cash	10.00
Kuh, Nathan, Fischer & Co.	100.00
Alice W. Smith	25.00
J. A. Cooper	5.00
Cash	10.00
C. Sidney Shepard & Co.	100.00
S. D. Childs & Co.	25.00
J. A. Smith	10.00
E. A. Leicht	10.00
Employés of Merchants' National Bank	54.50
Cash	2.00
D. N. Barker	10.00
Jones & Laughlin	100.00
Mrs. G. W. Champlin	50.00
George M. Pullman	500.00
M. Born & Co.	100.00
Morgan & Wright	500.00
Cash	5.00
Byron L. Smith	100.00
Employés Hide and Leather National Bank	22.00
Tribune company	500.00
P. F. Jaques Tea company	10.00
W. W. Bell	10.00
Cash	10.00
Employés Tobey Furniture company	47.00
H. L. Childs	2.00
J. H. Dymond	5.00
Cash	20.00
Mrs. W. A. Wegley	5.00
C. V. Kasson	10.00
Dr. J. Frank	5.00
Ingwerson Bros. & Smith	25.00
Cash	1.00
Mrs. Thomas Gibson	10.00
Chicago Retort and Fire Brick company	25.00
Employés Henry W. King & Co.	38.00
A. E. Nusbaum	25.00
C. E. Van Voorhis	5.00
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Webster	50.00
Total	$ 7,082.85

SENT TO SUPT. BADENOCH LAST NIGHT.

Francis N. Parker	25.00
Charles H. Ferguson & Son	100.00
W. H. Salisbury	25.00
G. M. Moulton	25.00
Total	$ 175.00
Total for the day in the Mayor's fund	14,351.00

OTHER CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Lumbermen's Association members, by subscription	$ 1,300.00
Union League club, by appropriation	1,000.00
Union League club members, by subscription	1,270.00
Postal Telegraph and Cable company, officials and employés	2,000.00
Bowman Dairy company and employés	631.50
S. Franklin	500.00
Cycle show exhibiters	900.00
Chicago Live Stock Exchange	2,000.00
Salvation Army	1,000.00
Total	$10,601.50
Grand total for the day	24,952.50
Total for Monday	13,299.00
Grand total	$38,251.00

Large Gifts of Supplies.

Contributions amounting in value to thousands of dollars were given by firms and private individuals yesterday in the form of quantities of provisions, fuel, or clothing. The chief contributions coming under this head were as follows:

Putnam Clothing company—$1,000 worth of clothing.
F. S. Lewis—2,000 pounds of fish.
Libby, McNeill & Libby—350 cases canned goods.
Boyd, Lunham & Co.—500 pounds of meat.
Continental Packing company—1,500 pounds of meat.
Manager Howard, Transit House—Potatoes, beans, and beets.

Food for the Destitute.

The Stock-Yards police took up a collection and bought a wagon load of bread and meat and other provisions to give to the poor in their neighborhood.

The Volunteers of America have thrown open their building at No. 331 South State street, giving free shelter and food at a nominal price.

The Pacific Garden Mission gives free shelter and food, the latter consisting of soup, bread, and coffee, to 300 men daily.

Women of the Trinity Methodist Church, Twenty-fourth street and Indiana avenue, fed 200 men at the church between 11 and 2 o'clock yesterday and gave many provisions to carry to their families.

The Oakland Music-Hall company has donated the use of a room at No. 3981 Cottage Grove avenue and Walter B. Phister has donated his services as manager of the station, where residents of Hyde Park may bring or send contributions of money or provisions to be distributed in their neighborhood through the Visiting Nurses' Association and the police.

Commission merchants in Haymarket Square gave a wagon load of provisions, being solicited by Lieut. John Beard of the Warren Avenue Police Station.

Lumbermen Will Give $2,500.

The Lumbermen's Association of Chicago will contribute $2,500 to the Mayor's relief fund. A meeting of the members of the association was called at the association rooms yesterday afternoon. Chairman A. S. Hartwell presided and E. Hooper was Secretary of the meeting. Mr. Hartwell said the lumbermen knew the condition of affairs in Chicago, and no argument was necessary to present the urgent need of money. He called for subscriptions and $1,300 was contributed by those present. A committee was appointed consisting of John Spry, D. S. Pate, and Francis Beidler to solicit from the lumbermen not present at the meeting. Chairman Hartwell said the fund would reach $2,500.

Postal Telegraph Employes Generous.

The officials and employés of the Postal Telegraph and Cable company yesterday turned over to Assistant General Superintendent Nally $2,000, raised by them for the relief of the poor. The sum will be distributed as follows:

Hull House	$500
Volunteers of America	500
Conferences of the St. Vincent de Paul Society	500
Little Sisters of the Poor	250
Visitation and Aid Society	250

Other additional contributions are promised, if the cold weather, distress, and destitution continue.

Bowman Dairy Employes Contribute.

The sum of $631.50 sent to THE TRIBUNE by the Bowman Dairy company was turned over to the Bureau of Associated Charities. The ninety-eight employés of the company contributed amounts ranging from 50 cents to $10, their contributions amounting to $315.75. The company then added an equal amount. The following letter explains the manner in which the money was raised:

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In response to the call made through your columns for help for the needy we suggested to our employés that they show their sympathy for those not so fortunate as to have employment by contributing to your relief fund, and stated that the officers of the Bowman Dairy company would contribute on their part an amount equal to the aggregate amount contributed by the employés. The list of contributions which we inclose herewith shows that $315.75 has been contributed by our employés. We add a like amount to the contribution and inclose check for $631.50. Kindly see that our employés get proper credit for their contribution, inasmuch as they have contributed liberally in proportion to their means. BOWMAN DAIRY COMPANY.

Union League Club Gives $2,270.

At the Union League club annual dinner last evening E. S. Conway broached the subject of making an appropriation from the treasury of the club to swell the funds for the relief of the poor. The idea met with favor and he made a motion that $500 be given. Applause followed the motion, and some one shouted:

"Make it $1,000!"

Then the applause doubled. On constitutional grounds there was some objection to the motion, but only one person voted against it. It was decided, after a brief debate, that the money should go to the Mayor's relief fund.

Not satisfied with this, W. H. Clark suggested a committee of five members be appointed to canvass the club for personal subscriptions. W. H. Clark, E. S. Conway, Wilton C. Smith, C. B. Beardsley, and J. H. Trumbull were selected as such committee, and in a few minutes had raised another $1,270. This made a total of $2,270 from the club, and the committee has much work yet ahead of it.

Supt. Glenny of the club then announced to the members that the employés of the club had already raised among themselves a subscription of $147.75, and that this amount had been paid into the Mayor's relief fund.

Clothing, provisions, and money, amounting in value to $1,000, have been received at Room No. 1117 Masonic Temple, the office of the Forward Movement. They will be distributed from the headquarters of the movement, at No. 49 Pierce street.

Franklin Distributes His Cash.

S. Franklin of the Franklin Picture Frame Manufacturing company called upon Capt. Wheeler of the Maxwell Street Police Station yesterday morning and said he had $500 he wanted to distribute among the needy of that neighborhood. He asked to have policemen go with him to direct him to the homes of the destitute, and Sergt. Hartnett was detailed to accompany him.

The Chicago Live Stock Exchange at its regular meeting yesterday also came to the relief of the destitute. E. A. Wood submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to set aside from the general funds of this exchange the sum of $2,000 for the purpose of ministering to necessities of the needy and destitute poor, and they are hereby authorized to disburse this money for the best interests of all concerned.

Praise for the Police.

The work of yesterday proved that the police force of the city was competent to perform satisfactorily the gigantic task intrusted to it of finding the destitute of the city and giving them immediate relief. The Mayor, the Superintendent of Police, the County Agent, and the people in whose behalf the work is being done are of one voice in praising the men in blue coats and brass buttons for the manner in which they are carrying out their part in the program.

The scope of their work may be seen from the fact that yesterday over 3,000 families were given food and fuel at their hands. Of this number the officers and patrolmen of the Maxwell Street Station ministered to 1,000 during the day and night.

Postoffices Aid in the Work.

The information gathered by the police in their investigations was supplemented by information reported to them by postmasters at branch postoffices. Postmaster Hesing had given orders that letter-carriers should note the names of unfortunates and report to their sub-stations for this purpose. The slum workers of the Salvation Army were also able to give the police much information as to where relief was needed.

Badenoch Active in the Work.

Supt. Badenoch gave his personal attention all day yesterday to the administration of relief through police channels. He drove around to several of the important police stations, located in the poorer districts, to see how the distribution was being managed, and attended to buying additional supplies and having them delivered at the stations. The purchases yesterday were as follows:

Eight thousand pounds of fresh meat.
Three hundred and fifty tons of coal.
Sixty barrels of cornmeal.
Forty barrels of pease.
Forty barrels of beans.
Four thousand loaves of bread.

County Agent Olson and his assistants began reaping yesterday the fruits of the work of the police. Hundreds of cases investigated by the police on Monday came in for permanent relief, and were entered on the county books. The County Agent said the reports of investigations made by Supt. Badenoch's men were more satisfactory than he had expected, full information of conditions being given in almost every case. The two stations under control of the County Agent relieved 459 families yesterday.

Medical inspectors kept up their work of looking up the destitute sick yesterday, and before night fourteen cases of contagious diseases were transferred to the isolation hospital. They will be cared for there free of charge as long as necessary.

The contribution of Isaac Wolff of $1,000 worth of clothing was received yesterday by Inspector Shea.

E. A. Thomas, No. 1090 West Madison street, last evening gave 1,000 loaves of bread for distribution by the Warren Avenue Station police.

Volunteers' All-Night Shelters.

The Volunteers of America now have posts open all night for shelter for the homeless at the following numbers:

No. 517 West Madison street.
State and Forty-seventh streets.
No. 520 West Sixty-third street.
Sherman and Davis streets, Evanston.
No. 3525 State street.
No. 331 State street.
No. 1396 North Clark street.
Austin.
No. 6817 South Halsted street.
No. 5631 South Halsted street.

At No. 331 State street, No. 517 West Madison street, and No. 3525 State street they have established distributing stations for clothing and provisions.

The Chicago Relief and Aid Society is about to issue a second appeal to the public for funds with which to tide over the present emergency and unusual demand for financial aid.

Salvation Army Raises $1,000.

One thousand dollars for the immediate relief of the suffering poor in Chicago was subscribed at the great social demonstration held by the Salvation Army at the Auditorium last night.

A letter was read from Mayor Swift wherein he deplored his inability to be present.

Commander Booth-Tucker spoke on "Social Work of the Salvation Army." Among other things he said:

"I wish to commend the 'Swift' manner in which Chicago has come to the rescue of her poor at this time of their sore distress. Usually there is so much red tape to be gone through with the suffering people are dead and buried before help comes. No such complaint can be found this time, for under the generalship of Mayor Swift and Chief Badenoch the help came swift and sure."

POULTRY SHOW TO PROFIT THE POOR.

Executive Committee Will Vote 25 Per Cent of the Receipts to Some Worthy Charity.

Attendance at the poultry show yesterday was flattering to the enterprise, over 800 people finding their way into the panorama building during the daylight hours.

The poultry judges for the day were B. N. Pearce of Indiana and Theodore Hughes of Missouri.

It has been definitely decided that some deserving charity will be a beneficiary to the extent of 25 per cent of the gate receipts, but the particular recipient of this sum will not, President Grover says, be determined until after the Executive committee members get together, which will not be until after the show has closed. All the members of this body, according to the President, favor th project to devote a portion of the receipts to charity.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton's Business College, 315 Wabash avenue.

COLD GROWS LESS BITTER

MINIMUM FOR THE DAY IS SIXTEEN DEGREES BELOW ZERO.

Mean Temperature an Improvement on the Monday Record—Weather Man Sees No Hope for a Great Change Soon—Destitute and Suffering People Crowd the Police Stations and Wait in Lines for Succor—Train Service Is Better.

(Continued from first page.)

Northwest is still trying to climb out of the top with the phenomenal pressure of thirty-one and a half inches. As long as that continues there is no hope for Chicago.

While the coldest temperature recorded yesterday was 16 degrees below zero, only four degrees higher than the minimum of Monday, the coldest day, the maximum was much higher than that of the day preceding and made the mean temperature much more moderate than a first glance at the figures would indicate. The maximum on Monday was only ten degrees, while yesterday the mercury crawled up as high as the "minus" three mark, where it hung at 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The coldest part of the day came early, 16° below, the minimum, being shown at 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning. Suburbanites who usually move down-town between 7 and 9 o'clock, did not shiver as many times to the minute as the day before, as the temperature was 5° warmer than it was at the same time on Monday.

The number of frozen noses and frosted ears was also lighter, not because a temperature of 15° below zero is much more merciful to unprotected features than 20°, but because the commuters awoke to the fact that weather below the zero mark is apt to freeze things.

Jump Near Noon Hour.

The moderation of the weather continued almost imperceptibly until between 11 and 12 o'clock the mercury took a jump. At 11 o'clock the thermometer showed 13° below, and at noon it had risen to minus 9, a change of 4° to the good. The rapid rise caused many people to think that spring had come, but a few minutes without ear-muffs was sufficient to convince the most skeptical that bluebirds had not yet begun to build their nests in Lincoln Park.

The change after 12 o'clock was slower, 7° below being recorded at 1 o'clock, and 4° below at 2 p. m. The next hour the mercury in the thermometer reached 3° below zero, the highest point of the day. It hung there for an hour, and then slowly fell and remained minus 4° until nearly midnight.

Suffering in the City.

The suffering in the city was even more intense than on Monday because, while the weather was slightly moderated, the result of the three days of unprecedented cold was being felt. People who managed to battle against the elements on the first day of the blizzard and to keep up the fight some way or another on Monday had to give up yesterday and the police stations and relief societies were deluged with petitions for help.

Crowds of starving people packed the halls of the stations where supplies were given out. At the South Chicago, East Chicago Avenue, and Maxwell Street Stations, and many others the corridors and drill-rooms were packed with hungry men and women during the entire forenoon. At the South Chicago Station 150 persons stood outside in the bitter cold for hours waiting a chance to put in their applications for relief.

Firemen Kept on the Jump.

Besides the fire in the evening at Fifth avenue and Monroe street there were many other fires, and the men of the department were kept on the jump all day.

Theaters and other places of amusement were little better patronized last night than they were the evening before. The inability of the stars to attract people in spite of the cold is not to be wondered at, since even the big fire in the evening attracted only a few besides the firemen, policemen, and street car drivers who were blockaded by the engines.

Train service was better yesterday than during the two days preceding and most of the suburban and regular trains were on time. The street cars pursued the even tenor of their way, most of them with ice enough on the window panes almost to justify cutting and storing.

WATER FAMINE ON THE UPPER FLOORS

Leaving Faucets Open to Keep the Fluid from Freezing in the Pipes Is the Explanation.

Famine directly due to the cold was not confined to the poor, but struck the occupants of the most luxurious apartment buildings and flats. It was a famine of water, due to the waste of the fluid by persons who left the faucets open to keep the water from freezing in the pipes.

The trouble was widespread, and though all the pumps at the various stations were pushed to their fullest capacity they could not supply the demand, and complaints kept the telephone wires to the City Hall busy. In many houses on the West Side tenants were unable to get water above the first floor. The residents of Lake View and certain districts on the South Side made similar complaints.

City Engineer Jackson said:

"During extremely cold weather people leave the faucets in their houses open all night to prevent the water from freezing in the pipes. As a natural result there is a scarcity of water in many districts. As soon as the weather moderates and the faucets are turned off the supply of water will be the same as usual."

FROST BOTHERS SOUTH WATER STREET

Merchants Find It Difficult to Keep Garden Products Untouched—Eggs and Butter Go Up.

The cold weather has made it almost impossible for South Water street merchants to keep green garden products from being frosted. Much green stuff touched a trifle by the frost has been sold to the retailers at low figures, and prices ought to be made to consumers accordingly.

Fine asparagus from the hot-houses costs the grocer 25 cents a bunch, and fancy quality cucumbers $1.60 a dozen. The wholesale price of nice celery grown near the city, which is the best in the market, is 15 cents a bunch, and California varieties cost wholesale 70 cents a dozen bunches. New turnips cost the grocer 30 cents a dozen.

The cold weather has cut down the supply of eggs coming in, and the wholesale price has advanced to 16 cents. Butter also advanced ⅛ cent a pound yesterday.

HARDSHIPS BORNE AT FORT SHERIDAN

Soldiers on Guard Duty Endure the Cold in Forage Caps and Cotton Gloves—Furs Now Allowed.

The cold weather of the last few days has brought a severe hardship to the soldiers detailed on guard duty at Fort Sheridan. By an order issued a month ago by Col. Hall, the commander of the post, the men who guard prisoners were forbidden to wear fur caps and gloves. The order was not rescinded until Monday. In the meantime half a dozen had been badly frostbitten.

The private soldiers complain that they were required to face the worst of the weather without the winter furs furnished on all other occasions for outdoor wear. A forage cap, they maintain, is a poor substitute for the regulation deerskin caps with big earflaps, and they also were required to wear cotton gloves instead of fur.

The excuse for the order is that a month ago the guards allowed a prisoner to escape. The officers believe that the big caps prevent perfect hearing and that the big gloves interfere with the handling of guns in case of an attempt at escape.

After several officers had suffered from frozen ears as a result of heroic attempts to substitute forage caps for furs the necessary order was issued and the men on guard yesterday wore furs again.

WILL RECEIVE AND DISTRIBUTE HELP

Mrs. J. M. Flower Calls Attention to the Social Settlements and Bureau of Charities' Offices.

Mrs. J. M. Flower of the Civic Federation's Bureau of Charities has issued the following:

"In response to requests received yesterday, I desire to state that there are ten social settlements in different parts of Chicago and eight district offices of the Bureau of Charities, and that clothing and provisions sent to any of them will be gladly received and distributed to the needy, as all are feeling the pressure of existing conditions.

"The addresses of settlements are: Chicago Commons, No. 140 North Union street; University of Chicago Settlement, Forty-seventh and Ashland avenue; Northwestern University Settlement, No. 352 West Chicago avenue; Maxwell Street Settlement, Thirteenth place, east of Halsted street; Helen Heath Settlement, No. 869 Thirty-third court; Epworth House Settlement, Pierce street, near Halsted; Kirkland Settlement, No. 384 Indiana street; Clybourn Settlement, No. 379 Clybourn avenue; Elm Street Settlement, No. 80 Elm street; Hull House Settlement, No. 335 South Halsted street; Medical Missionary College Settlement, No. 744 Forty-seventh street.

"The district offices of the Bureau of Charities are: Stock-Yards, Thirty-ninth to Fifty-fifth street, office, No. 4638 Ashland avenue; Englewood, No. 308 West Sixty-fourth street; Woodlawn and Grand Crossing, No. 367 East Sixty-third street; Douglas District, Twenty-sixth to Thirty-ninth street, No. 3346 State street; Northern, north of North avenue, No. 733 Diversey avenue; Lower North, south of North avenue, No. 112 Sedgwick street; West Side, No. 55 South Morgan street; Central office, No. 80 Commercial Bank Building.

"MRS. J. M. FLOWER."

NEBRASKA MAY AID CHICAGO POOR.

Resolution in the Legislature to Contribute to the Relief of the Needy Here.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 26.—In the Senate today Mr. Canaday, from Kearney County, introduced a concurrent resolution reciting that, whereas great distress now exists in Chicago, that the people of Nebraska contribute of their surplus of the products of the State to the relief of the needy of the great city. The resolution names John P. Altgeld as the person to whom the supplies are to be sent. The railways are asked to carry the supplies free.

How He Celebrated Christmas.

Among the holiday purchases of a negro at Americus, Ga., were thirty bottles of imported champagne, which he paid for in gold.



FREEZING AND STARVING POOR PAWN TRIFLES FOR THE MEANS OF LIVING.

BEG MITES IN PAWNSHOPS

DESTITUTE PEOPLE PLEDGE TRIFLES FOR THEIR LIVES.

Plead with the Money-Lenders to Take Even the Garments from Their Backs That They May Be Enabled with the Pittance to Provide for Helpless and Suffering Dear Ones—Piteous Scenes in the Tenement House Districts.

Destitute men and women thronging the pawnshops and begging the proprietors to take the clothes from their backs that they might get food and fuel to keep their children from starving and freezing, and children bringing the coats and cloaks of their parents to pawn while the elders sat freezing at home was the pitiful drama that was enacted yesterday all day long in the musty and ill-lighted pawnshops that abound in the poverty-stricken sections of the city.

Their clothing was all that most of the destitute people had left. The second-hand stores long since got their furniture, and even their beds have been sold to buy food, while the children sleep on the floor. What little jewelry they possessed went days ago, when the cold first came, and yesterday their ragged and worn cloaks, overcoats, and mittens went in the same way for money to buy food and fuel. All day yesterday the little shops that are close together along South Halsted and South Clark streets and the narrow, tenement-lined streets that cross these were thronged. Every one of them had its tables and shelves piled high with threadbare garments, seemingly worthless to all but the owner except as old rags.

Articles Go in Driblets.

Some of these people have been disposing of their belongings in daily driblets for the last week, receiving enough from each day's pledge to buy food and fuel for the next twenty-four hours. Women who have earned money by washing and scrubbing sufficient to keep their children at least from absolute suffering during the last few months have found themselves unequal to the task of keeping the little ones warm during the last few bitter days and their pitiful belongings have had to go to make up the deficit.

Three days ago artisans, carpenters, machinists, and laborers began pawning their tools. Yesterday these same men appeared at the pawshops and begged the proprietors to take their mittens or they sent their children with their coats—anything to keep them from starving and freezing, if but for a few hours. Farther than that they did not dare to think.

During the afternoon, in one of the small pawnshops in South Halsted street, a few doors south of Taylor, an Irish scrubwoman, her hands bare and only a black rag tied over her head, stood pleading with the proprietor. Her hands were so numb that when she tried to take the old black plush cape from her shoulders she found herself unable to loosen it. From its appearance the garment had been worn for years. The woman had on thin shoes that were no protection against the cold. Yesterday was the eighth day she had appeared in the same pawnshop.

Deserted with Four Children.

The woman, who is known to the pawnbroker, has four small children. She has been deserted by her husband, but until a few days ago she was able to keep them warmed and fed by taking in washing. When the intense cold snap came she was unequal to the extra task.

Her first visit to the shop was for the purpose of pawning an old clock, on which she received $1. The next day she pawned a ring. Her explanation to the proprietor was that her house was cold and her children could not be left to freeze. Day before yesterday the woman, reduced to the last extremity, obtained 50 cents in return for her mittens, a warm pair, which evidently some one had given her. When the woman came in yesterday afternoon the proprietor wondered what she had left to pawn.

"We haven't any coal left," she said, when she had taken off her thin cape. "My four children can't freeze. How much can I get on this cloak?"

The proprietor looked the old garment over, while the woman stood warming herself by the stove. Then he gave her a dollar bill and she started out doors, with no protection but her thin dress, and disappeared in a coal office.

Pawns His Trousers.

A few minutes before the woman entered the shop a man about 60 years old came in. He had no gloves and no overcoat, and his hands were as white as if the blood in them was frozen. He stood shivering inside the door for a few minutes before he was thawed out sufficiently to be able to speak. Then he dropped a parcel done up in newspaper on the counter.

The pawnbroker's wife opened the package. There was an old pair of worsted trousers, badly worn and full of rents. Where the cloth was whole it was almost smooth enough to serve as a mirror.

"I can't take those," said the proprietor. "They wouldn't bring me in 10 cents if they had to be sold."

"I haven't had anything to eat today," said the old man. "For God's sake give me a half-dollar and I'll redeem them when I get work again."

The proprietor and his wife looked at each other a minute and then the latter went behind the counter and took a half-dollar from the cash drawer.

"Here," she said. "See that you keep your promise."

Family Lives on $6 a Week.

The man shot out of the shop as if fearing the pawnbroker would change his mind.

Farther up the street, near Van Buren street, a fairly well dressed workingman entered a pawnshop just behind a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. The workingman called the pawnbroker into a corner and began to whisper to him as if loath to have his story overheard. After the two had talked together a minute the man unwrapped a large bundle done up in brown paper. It contained a suit of clothes, much worn, but evidently a "Sunday best."

The proprietor turned the clothes over, pointed out traces of several rents that had been carefully mended, and then handed the man three silver dollars, which he at first refused to take.

"They are worth more," he said.

Finally, when the pawnbroker refused to lend any more, he took the money and went out. Then the proprietor told the reporter the man's story.

He is an employé of one of the largest manufacturing concerns in the city that is running at half time after a long shut-down. The company's pay day is next Monday, and there will be $6 due him for his week's work on that day. That is all he will have for the support of a wife and five children for the next seven days. The $3 which he received from the pawnbroker will have to buy the food and fuel for seven persons for five days.

Her First Experience.

In another shop a woman and a little boy came in together. Both were fairly well dressed and it was their first visit to the shop. The woman took a heavy gold seal ring from her finger and handed it to the pawnbroker, and in return was given 75 cents. When she went out she started straight across the street with her little boy to a Jewish meat market and in a few minutes came out with a parcel.

"I expect to have that woman here every day hereafter," said the pawnbroker, "that is the way they begin."

In a pawnshop near Halsted and Bunker streets two children came in together, shivering with the cold. One of them carried an old-fashioned wood plane and the other an auger. When the proprietor opened the door for them they dropped the tools on the floor and ran to the stove, where they began warming their hands.

It was a shop where tools are not taken as pawns. The children offered no explanation and the proprietor looked at the tools.

"You will have to take them somewhere else," he said. Then the children began to cry.

"We ain't got anything to eat," one of them said.

Then the proprietor relented and gave the children a dollar for the tools. The pawnbroker, who knew the family and had given money to the children on pledges several times in the last few days, said the father of the family was out of work and was ashamed to come to the shop.

Sometimes yesterday when parents had garments to pawn which were so worn that they had small hopes of their being taken the children were sent with them in hopes that they might move the pawnbroker to advance the cash.

At one of the South Clark street shops a woman who lives in the attic of an old wooden rookery, and supports her 3-year-old child by doing dishes, visited the shop with her baby's cloak. It was an old-fashioned knitted garment that had been dyed to a bright pink. The proprietor said he had seen the baby wearing it all winter.

The woman's story was like scores of others that were heard during the afternoon. There was no coal to keep her baby warm and the garment had to go till she could redeem it. While she was at the pawnshop, and afterwards at the coal office getting her fuel, the baby shivered in the attic.

FOR HOMELESS WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Auxiliary of the I. C. Home Society Opens "The Mendoma" for the Destitute.

The women's auxiliary of the I. C. Home Society has taken a house of eighteen rooms in the northwestern part of the city, which will be known as "The Chicago Mendoma" (Month House), for homeless and dependent women and children. The latter are to be placed in worthy families for adoption.

While not embracing fully the settlement idea, it will have some unique features on that line. The women now purpose to unite with the city at large in this time of great destitution, and will open a food dispensary where the hungry may be fed and families supplied after proper investigation.

The Mendoma is in need of and appeals for furniture, bedding, fuel, dry goods, clothing, groceries, meats, vegetables, and other provisions, medical supplies, and donations of money. These may be reported by mail or personally to the office, No. 234 La Salle street, Room 201, or to any member of the Executive committee.

ARTIST W. WENDT WINS THE PRIZE.

He Bears Off the Honors of the Young Fortnightly Club for the Best Oil Painting.

William Wendt was last night awarded the prize offered by the Young Fortnightly club for the best oil painting at the exhibition of the work of Chicago artists. The announcement was made at the annual reception given by the club at the Art Institute, from 3 to 6 p. m. The work honored is one of seven landscapes exhibited by Wendt and is called "On the Mississippi."

The picture is one showing almost a bird's-eye view of the river and a broad expanse of fields aglow with autumn tints beyond. It is broad, effective, and possesses a peculiar richness of color.

The jury of award consisted of:

A. A. Sprague,	J. H. Vanderpoel,
Dr. Frank Gunsaulus,	Miss Pauline Dohn,
Richard W. Bock,	Miss Lillian Gillett.

In a preliminary ballot each of the six jurors voted for three of the pictures in the collection. The result of this showed Ralph Clarkson to have received five votes for his portrait of Mr. Laflin and two for his nude study. Mr. Wendt received two votes for his landscape, and the other nine votes fell to nine different works.

Upon the second ballot Mr. Wendt received the prize.

In the absence of Miss Ina Taft, President of the club, Miss Ethel Page, Vice-President, assisted Miss Lillian Gillett of the Committee on Arrangements in receiving the guests. Mrs. Stuart Barron officiated at the punch bowl. There were between 150 and 200 guests present.

In the evening a reception was given by the Art Institute and John McCutcheon, Frank Holme, and William Schmedtgen to open the joint exhibition of the Chicago artists' exhibition and the exhibitions of water-colors by John La Farge, illustrations by George H. Boughton, and the black and white illustrations and cartoons by the three artists receiving. The attendance was not so large as it would have been had the weather been less inclement. There were 400 present.

FAREWELL RECEPTION TO M'KINLEY.

Cantonians Will Bid the President-Elect and His Wife Good-By on Feb. 22.

Canton, O., Jan. 26.—It was definitely arranged today that the farewell reception to Maj. and Mrs. McKinley will be held on the afternoon of Feb. 22. The reception will be for Cantonians in general who wish to bid Maj. and Mrs. McKinley good-by. It will be under the auspices of the business-men's association.

COLD IN THE SOUTH.

FREEZING ON CENTRAL GULF AND WEST FLORIDA COASTS.

Probable the Wave Will Not Extend South of Jacksonville with Sufficient Intensity to Cause Injury to Crops—Weather Bureau Announces That the Temperature Has Risen Slowly from the Atlantic Coast Over Ohio Valley and Northwest.

	Above zero.		Above zero.
Atlanta	20	Mobile	[illegible]
Birmingham	17	Montgomery	[illegible]
Brunswick	51	New Orleans	[illegible]
Decatur, Ala.	8	Tampa	62
Jacksonville	51	Thomasville	34
Jupiter, Fla.	68		

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—The weather Bureau issues the following:

"The temperature has risen slowly from the Atlantic coast westward over the Ohio and Upper Mississippi valleys, and the Northwest. It continues low and has fallen slightly in the Southwest, and it has fallen decidedly on the central gulf and West Florida coasts, where it is below freezing. There has been little change in temperature in Florida up to 8 o'clock tonight, and, as this region is covered with an area of rain, it is probable that the cold wave may not extend to the south of Jacksonville with sufficient intensity to cause injury to crops, although the temperature may reach freezing in the interior of the extreme northern portion.

"The temperature will remain about stationary on Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States north of Virginia, with fair weather, and it will rise slowly in the central valleys, with light local snows.

"The barometer has risen in the St. Lawrence Valley and New England and in the Southwest, and it has fallen from Florida northwest to Montana. It is lowest north-east of New England and highest north of Montana. There is a second depression central over Florida which is apparently moving to the northwestward.

"The high winds which have prevailed on the Atlantic coast north of Hatteras, due to the depression in the lower St. Lawrence Valley, have been succeeded by brisk northwesterly winds which will continue on Wednesday, the depression having passed to the eastward of Nova Scotia."

HAS NOT STRUCK EASTERN FLORIDA.

Indications There Will Be a Freeze at Jacksonville Tonight—Orange Crop Is Believed to Be Safe.

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The cold wave has not struck Eastern Florida yet to any great extent, but the local weather forecasts indicate a freeze here by tomorrow night. The observations from the Florida stations of the Weather Bureau last night were as follows: Jacksonville, 51° temperature, 29.90 inches pressure, wind northeast; Jupiter, 68° temperature, 29.88 inches pressure, wind south; Tampa, 62° temperature, 29.82 inches pressure, wind east.

The cold area appears to be moving southward slowly, the pressure decreasing slightly causing a moderation in the temperature. Monday night the pressure was 30.52, tonight it is 30.46. The isotherm of 30° has moved but little toward Florida during the last twenty-four hours.

While the mercury may reach the freezing point in the northern portion of the State, there is little possibility of the fruit growing sections being affected by the cold. The orange section has been thoroughly warned and the growers have prepared to protect their crops. Big log piles are ready to be set on fire at a moment's warning, and the loss, if any, will be small.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The section between Brunswick and Thomasville, which registered at 55° yesterday, felt a little more of the effect of the change today, when there was a drop of 3° or 4°. At Thomasville the lowest was at 2 p. m., when the mercury marked 51°, and at Brunswick 52°. At dark the weather was somewhat warmer, but 10 o'clock witnessed a sharp reaction, with promise of much colder weather before morning. In the northern part of the State heavy sleet prevails.

New Orleans, Jan. 26.—Sleet and snow fell for three hours today and still covers buildings and ground. The mercury has ranged from 30° to 35° above during the day, and tonight has fallen to 28°. Dispatches received from the interior report that sleet and snow have fallen in the last twenty-four hours throughout the State and Southeast and Southwest Mississippi.

GREAT DISTRESS IN CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

Twenty-five Thousand Families Reported to Be in Want—Tornado-Swept District Worst Sufferer.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The police estimate that there are 25,000 families in want in St. Louis, and today over 300 cases of complete destitution were reported. Coal, wood, and food are being distributed as fast as possible. The suffering in the Second and Third Districts is intense. The police, with the limited means at their command, are giving all the relief possible, but it is practically impossible to mitigate the suffering for any length of time. A meal here, a small supply of fuel or clothing there, is all that can be done.

The charitable institutions are taxed to their utmost, but, with the continuance of the cold wave, the demand for assistance far exceeds the means at their disposal. Particularly is this true of the Third District, which bore the brunt of the tornado. People who were well to do before the storm, living in comfortable homes, are not infrequent applicants for assistance.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Five hundred poor people were helped by the city today. One hundred men were given work and the Superintendent of the infirmary stated today that he believed there were many people who were starving because they were too proud to ask for help.

THOUSANDS SUFFERING IN NEW YORK.

Charitable Organizations Are Overtaxed, and Cry for Aid in Many Quarters Is Most Pressing.

New York, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—To the thousands of homeless unfortunates in New York the slight rise in the temperature today meant little. As on yesterday, they crowded into the relief station, distracted with hopelessness and shivering with cold. Every charitable organization that sets hands to helping them was overtaxed, and in some quarters there was a cry for aid more pressing than any other winter has brought. How much suffering there is in the city is in a measure shown by the statement that the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is investigating 1,000 cases.

Enrich

And purify your blood at once with a thorough course of Hood's Sarsaparilla. You need this medicine now, because without pure, rich, nourishing blood you will be an easy victim of coughs, colds, pneumonia, bronchitis, and the grip. Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you strong nerves, a good appetite, and physical, mental, nerve, and digestive strength.

Stomach Trouble Cured.

"Five or six years ago I had stomach and other trouble. I had been treated by two physicians, but they only helped me for a short time, and finally gave me up to die. I was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did. I then began to gain strength and was soon able to be about my work." Mrs. E. McAdams, Bernadotte, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE SOUTH.

...N CENTRAL GULF AND ...FLORIDA COASTS.

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...ood's ...rsaparilla ...t the One True Blood Purifier.

...ills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

BIG FIRE AMONG JOBBERS

FLAMES LICK UP TWO BUILDINGS, CAUSING LOSS OF $396,000.

Six Firemen Are Crushed Under a Falling Wall—Pipeman Jeremiah O'Rourke, It Is Feared, Will Die—Four Newsboys Bruised by a Heavy Shutter—Fierce Battle for Hours Against Odds of Ice and Bitter, Nipping Air.

(Continued from first page.)

By the time they had reached the ground again the building was ablaze all through, and again the sky was lighted up and blazing boards were carried over the buildings in surrounding blocks. While some of the firemen remained to keep the fire from spreading southward into the big wholesale houses, Engine Companies 6, 7, 5, and 34 were ordered to the roof of the building occupied by Cahn, Wampold & Co., across the alley from the structure first destroyed and on the side of the wavering wall. Fire steamer No. 6 took its station at the south end of the alley, in Adams street, and steamer No. 17 was ordered to the north end of the alley, close to the tottering wall.

The iron shutters were falling from the bending bricks, and the joists that held it were rapidly being burned away, but the firemen went close up to the edge of the roof adjoining, a story lower than the top of the wall. They directed a stream into the ruin, and engine 17 backed up to the north end of the alley and prepared to furnish a second. Then a fireman on top of the building was heard to yell. A second more and the whole wall next to the alley, all but the narrow portion close to Monroe street, came crashing down into the narrow space. One story of it fell over on the roof across the alley and buried a part of the firemen. The scattering bricks from the base partially covered up the steamer. With the fall of the wall the fire broke out again harder than ever.

The Work of Rescue.

Capt. Evans and Pipeman Evans were the first to assist their companions caught in the wreck on the roof. The others, who had nothing more serious than bruises, began lifting the timbers from the imprisoned men, and as they were freed they were lowered through a trap in the roof. Some of them had broken legs, and all were badly crushed and bruised. Fireman O'Rourke is perhaps fatally injured. The men were placed in ambulances by the police and taken to their homes or to the Cook County Hospital.

One hundred policemen under Capt. Dutton and a score of Sergeants were stationed in the adjoining streets while the fire was at its height to keep back the crowd that pressed close to the walls of the buildings. Along with the firemen their uniforms were turned to snowy white from the frozen spray till it was in some instances almost impossible to distinguish between firemen and police. Chief Swenie and Marshals Horan and Musham were unrecognizable under their coats of ice.

Nearly a score of engines were kept at work all night on the ruins.

Three weeks ago, on Jan. 2, fire damaged the stock of Wurzburger Bros. & Co., breaking out, it is supposed, exactly as did that which gutted the two buildings last night. At that time the fire wall kept the flames out of the Continent Shoe company's store, and there was but a slight loss. The stocks scheduled in the building at that time were estimated at $110,000.

LOSSES AT THE MONROE STREET FIRE

Total Damage of $396,000 Wrought Is Offset by Risks in Various Companies Aggregating $293,500.

The total losses on the burned buildings at Fifth avenue and Monroe street with the insurance detailed are as follows:

	Loss.	Insurance.
Two buildings owned by Lucian Williams	$ 80,000	$ 60,000
Wurzberger Bros.	50,000	36,500
National Rubber Co.	25,000	20,000
G. H. Foster & Co.	80,000	67,500
M. Cohn Clothing Co.	85,000	29,000
Continent Shoe Co.	40,000	32,000
Pickwick Clothing Co.	31,000	25,000
Townsend & Yale, Lawrence Manufacturing Co., and Boston Manufacturing Co.	30,000	24,000
Eureka Silk Co.	25,000	20,000
Total	$396,000	$293,500

The first floor of Nos. 200 and 202 Monroe street, occupied by Wurzburger Bros. & Co., contained a general line of light woolens and underwear. Their insurance is divided among the following companies:

Norwich Union	$2,500	German Am.	$2,000
Rockford	2,500	Hartford	2,000
Prussian Nat.	2,500	Thuringia	2,500
Western, Canada.	1,500	Transatlantic	2,000
Greenwich	1,000	Traders'	1,500
North British	2,500	Girard	1,500
Lancashire	5,500	Germania	2,000
St. Paul	2,500		

The second floor was vacant, but the third floor was occupied by the National Rubber company, which sustained a loss of about $25,000, on which there was an insurance of $20,000, as follows:

Connecticut	$2,500	Western, Canada.	$2,500
Phenix, N. Y.	2,500	Ins. Co. of N. A.	2,500
American Cent.	2,500	Imperial	2,500
L. & L. & G.	2,500	Manchester	2,500

The fourth floor was occupied by G. H. Foster & Co., wholesale woolens and linings. This firm also occupied the sixth floor of Nos. 196 and 198. Their loss will approximate $80,000, on which there was an insurance of $67,500, as follows:

Com. Union	$10,000	G. & M. M.	$ 2,500
Sun, Eng.	2,500	Hartford	2,500
Hanover	2,500	Phenix, N. Y.	5,000
Scottish Union	2,500	Home	2,500
London & Lan.	2,500	Queen	5,000
Williamsburg	2,500	Palatine	2,500
National	2,500	Royal	10,000
Mutual, N. Y.	2,500	Svea	2,500
Magdeburg	5,000	London Assur.	2,500

The fifth and sixth floors were occupied by M. Cohn Clothing company. They had moved part of their stock out to their new store in Market street. Their loss will approximate $85,000, with $29,000 insurance, as follows:

German Amer.	$2,500	Newark	1,000
Rhode Island	2,500	Rockford	1,000
American, N. Y.	2,500	Rutgers	1,500
Norwalk	1,000	Pacific	1,500
Williamsburg	1,600	Hamburg-Brem.	2,500
Western Und.	2,000	Sun, Eng.	5,000
London & Lan.	2,500	Firemen's, Md.	2,500

The first floor of No. 198 Monroe street was occupied by the Continent Shoe Co., who carried a line of wholesale boots and shoes valued at $40,000, and insured for $32,000 with William C. Magill & Co.

The second and fourth floors were occupied by the Pickwick Clothing company, which carried insurance with the F. S. James Co. for $25,000 on a stock valued at $31,000. The third floor was vacant, and the fifth floor was occupied by Townsend & Yale, Lawrence Manufacturing company and Boston Manufacturing company, whose total losses are estimated at $30,000, insurance $24,000.

The sixth floor was occupied by G. H. Foster & Co., whose tenancy extended through the building at Nos. 200-202 Monroe street, and whose losses are as mentioned before; also by the Eureka Silk company, with losses of $25,000, covered by $20,000 insurance.

HELPLESS AT THE PURCELL FIRE.

Firemen Stand By Powerless to Prevent the Flames from Destroying the Immense Plant.

While fire destroyed the immense elevator and malt-house of the W. H. Purcell company at One Hundred and Twenty-third street and the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railway tracks at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Marshal Kenyon and a force of firemen from Engine Company No. 62 stood by powerless to fight the flames.

With but one fire plug accessible, the men were able to utilize but one of the two engines which were taken to the scene. Chief Swenie offered to send to the plant several detachments of firemen, but he was told it would be useless, as there was no water to meet the need.

The entire Kensington plant of the malting company was destroyed. Both the elevator and the malt-house, of which the plant consisted, were in flames when the engines arrived. The malt-house, which was the larger building of the two, stood to the west of the elevator, and the flames which originated in the latter structure had spread across the space of fourteen feet which divided them. The one fire plug was utilized, but it was almost a burlesque attempt to fight the great tongues of flames which leaped for 200 feet in the air and spread over an area of nearly a hundred thousand square feet.

The elevator was recently rebuilt, two former structures having been heavily damaged by fire.

The burned buildings were comparatively new, having been constructed about two years ago. They were built largely of brick, and in the most improved fashion.

The plant was surrounded by a network of tracks. On one side the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railway and many switches interlace over the prairie. The Michigan Central railway with its switches is on the other side. Many of these were covered with grain when the fire had subsided.

The malt-house was an immense brick structure, extending over an area 200x475 feet. At one end it was seven stories in height, and at the other three stories. The elevator was five stories in height, and it occupied a space of 150x75 feet. It also was built of brick.

The fire is believed to have started from the outside. Many vacant freight cars were lying at the side of the elevator, and it is said they were utilized by tramps as shelter. Bonfires were built to keep the vagrants warm, and one of these is thought to have caused the damage.

After the fire had done its work the walls were still standing, but they were ragged at the top and cracked in many places, so that they will have to be torn down if they do not fall of themselves. During the fire Marshal Kenyon's nose was frozen and the face of Capt. O'Neill of Engine Company No. 62 was also nipped. The engineer, Charles Ford, had his hands frostbitten.

Later in the day the mass of débris began to freeze and ice formed over the great ruin.

LOSSES BY THE DAY'S EARLIER FIRES

Representative Companies in La Salle Street Have $315,750 in the Purcell Blaze.

Insurance companies are losers by the burning of the W. H. Purcell company's buildings, in One Hundred and Twenty-third street, east of Gardner's Park, to the extent of $315,750. Most of the representative companies in La Salle street come in for a part of the loss.

The insurance on the building known as Elevator B aggregates $32,810, as follows:

Northern	$1,000	Allemania	$1,250
Security, Conn.	625	Queen	2,000
Mfrs. & Merch.	1,250	Royal	1,000
Connecticut	1,250	Sun, Eng.	1,000
American, N. Y.	1,500	Hamburg-Brem	1,000
Sun Mutual	2,500	Springfield	935
Sag. Valley	1,000	Firemen's, N. J.	750
National	1,250	American, N. J.	750
Phenix, N. Y.	2,750	Mutual, N. Y.	1,500
Western, Pa.	1,250	Rockford	1,000
Svea	1,000	Teutonia	1,000
Rochester Ger.	1,250	British America	1,500
Manchester	1,250	Lancashire	1,250

The stock in the building was insured for $115,000, as follows:

Queen	$2,500	Concordia	$1,000
United States	1,000	Union, Pa.	1,500
Armenia	1,500	New Hampshire	1,250
Western, Canada.	2,500	American Central.	1,250
Schuylkill	2,500	Phenix, N. Y.	2,500
Scottish Union	1,250	Manchester	2,500
Eureka	1,250	Buffalo Com.	1,250
Michigan	2,500	Providence Wash.	1,250
Hartford	9,000	Commerce	2,500
Union, Pa.	1,500	Cincinnati Und.	1,250
Concordia	1,000	North British	5,000
Citizens', N. Y.	2,500	Northern	2,500
London Assurance	2,500	Phenix, Eng.	2,500
Lion	2,500	L. and L. and G.	5,000
Girard	2,500	Continental	5,000
Firemen's, Md.	1,000	Sun, England	2,500
Hamburg-Brem'n	1,500	Nat. Standard	2,500
Fireman's Fund	1,500	Commonwealth	1,250
Lancashire	2,000	Security, Conn.	1,250
G. and M. M.	1,500	Norwalk	2,500
Royal	2,500	Niagara	2,500
Citizens', Pa.	1,250	Thuringia	2,500
Capital	2,500	Washington	1,500
State of Illinois	1,000	Imperial	2,500
Associated Und.	1,500	German-American	2,500
Rutgers	2,500	Detroit	2,000

Insurance on the engine house and machinery amounts to $7,940, as follows:

R. I. Und.	$1,000	Springfield	$ 565
St. Paul	1,000	Northern	500
Security	375	Svea	1,500
North British	1,000	Firemen's, N. J.	250
Home Mutual	1,500	American, N. J.	250

The greatest loss was on the building and machinery of the malt house adjoining the elevator. On this the companies will be asked to pay $153,000, divided as follows:

Continental	$ 5,000	Home	$ 7,500
North British	2,500	Spring Garden	3,500
New Hampshire	1,250	Royal	2,500
American, N. J.	2,500	Hamb'rg-Brem.	2,500
Firemen's, N. J.	2,500	Firemen's, Md.	2,500
Connecticut	1,000	Buffalo German	2,000
Norwich Union	7,500	Prussian, Nat.	2,500
Manchester	4,250	Traders'	1,500
Hamburg-Brem	2,500	Com. Union	10,000
Scottish	5,000	London & Lan.	5,000
L. L. & G.	5,000	American Cent.	1,250
N. Y. Und.	2,500	Farmers', Pa.	1,500
Imperial	5,000	Home Mutual	2,500
Newark	2,500	G. & M. M.	2,500
Northern	2,500	Union, Eng.	5,000
Norwalk	2,500	Grand Rapids	2,500
Sag. Valley	2,500	Sun, Eng.	1,500
Delaware	1,000	Citizens', N. Y.	2,500
Merchants', N. J.	1,500	American, Phil.	2,500
Broadway	1,500	Mech. & Tr'ders'.	2,000
Queen	1,500	Concordia	2,500
Firemen's, Mass.	1,500	Thuringia	1,500
Hartford	3,500	Union, Pa.	1,250
R. I. Und.	2,500	Associated Und.	1,000
St. Paul	2,500	Security, Conn.	1,000
German-Am.	2,000	Rockford	3,750
American, N. Y.	2,000		

On the malt in this building there was $7,000 insurance, as follows:

Williamsburg	$2,500
Norwich Union	2,500
Com. Union	2,500

A meeting of the Chicago Underwriters' Association has been called for this morning to take action on the loss.

The loss to the insurance companies from the fire early yesterday morning at Nos. 244 to 248 East Randolph street is largely confined to the damage to brewers' supplies owned by Magnus Bros. Policies on the stock, which is a total loss, aggregate $16,500, as follows:

G. & M. M.	$5,000	Transatlantic	$2,500
Thuringia	2,500	Rochester Ger.	2,500
Girard	2,500	Fire Association	1,500

Only one policy was carried on the building owned by Mrs. M. Leffens. It is for $1,500, in the Phœnix of Hartford.

FIRE BURNS OUT TWO COMPANIES.

Main Belting Company and A. Magnus & Sons Together Sustain a Loss of $40,000.

A slow fire ruined the stock of two companies and caused damage to three other adjoining concerns in the building at Nos. 246 and 248 Randolph street about 6 o'clock yesterday morning. It was a one-story brick structure and was occupied by the Main Belting company and A. Magnus & Sons, dealers in mill supplies. The former's loss is estimated at $25,000, and that of Magnus & Sons at $15,000.

Just west of the burned building is the two-story building occupied by R. B. Crouch, dealer in oils, and the firemen worked to prevent that building with its inflammable contents from being attacked by the flames. Their efforts were successful and beyond a loss of about $500 from water it escaped damage. Thick walls between the burned building and the five-story building on the east, occupied by the H. W. Johns Asbestos company, prevented the fire from spreading to that building.

The fire started in the carpenter shop of L. W. Fuerst, who occupied the basement at No. 248 Randolph street. Chief Swenie reached the fire early, and as he saw that the building was gone, ordered the firemen to prevent a spread of the blaze.

The fireboat Yosemite answered the alarm and two streams from its engines played on the fire. After the flames had subsided a rope was attached to the crossbeam in the front of the building and the front wall pulled down. At 9 o'clock the fire was under control.

At the beginning of the fire twenty barrels of naphtha and gasoline were on the sidewalk in front of the Crouch building, but these were rolled away before they had become heated enough to cause an explosion.

FIREMAN STEINBROOK IS INJURED.

Falling Wall in a Lill Avenue Blaze Precipitates the Man from an Upright Ladder.

During a fire which destroyed a two-story frame cottage at No. 1564 Lill avenue early yesterday morning Fireman Peter Steinbrook of truck No. 21 was severely injured by falling from a ladder.

Mrs. Harry T. Craeg, who was alone in the house when the fire broke out, was compelled to jump from a rear window, all other avenues of escape being cut off by the flames.

Scantily clad, the woman hastened to the fire alarm box a block distant and summoned the Fire Department. Returning to her burning home she aroused the families of Mrs. Anna Blumenthal and Henry Hauze. When the fire spread to the cottage of Mrs. Blumenthal the firemen hoisted a ladder against the burning structure. Among others who ascended it was Steinbrook. Without any warning the front portion of the cottage crashed in, carrying the ladder with it. Steinbrook was caught by his companions, but he sustained a fracture of the shoulder, injuries to the spine, and a deep cut in the forehead. He was removed to his home, No. 820 Racine avenue.

LOGANSPORT'S OLDEST HOTEL BURNS.

Fire Destroys the Murdock and Other Valuable Property—Loss $85,000.

Logansport, Ind., Jan. 26.—The Murdock Hotel, the oldest hotel in the city, burned this evening at about 7:30 o'clock, entailing a loss of not less than $85,000, with insurance so far as known of not over $50,000. The fire caught in a room on the third floor of the hotel proper, and spread with great rapidity. Within fifteen minutes the entire building was a mass of flames, and the whole block on the east seemed doomed. At 9 o'clock the fire was under control, but the hotel and the building of Elliott & Co., adjoining the hotel on the west, were gutted. The loss is divided as follows: Neenah Simpson, hotel building, loss $20,000, insurance $8,000; William Elliott, wholesale grocer, loss on building $20,000, on stock $40,000, total insurance $42,000; Logansport company, lessees of property, loss on furniture $16,000, insurance $8,300; J. A. Hayes & Co., saloon, loss on furniture, fixtures, and stock, $5,000.

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 26.—Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning Pacific Junction, four miles east of the river on the Iowa side, was visited by a fire, and the whole business portion of the city was wiped out. The fire originated in a small grocery store, and quickly spread to other frame buildings on the main street. Twenty-three buildings were consumed. The total loss is $30,000.



HEAVENS FILLED WITH SPARKS.
Scene with the Woman's Temple in Silhouette.

QUAKER CITY'S BIG FIRE.

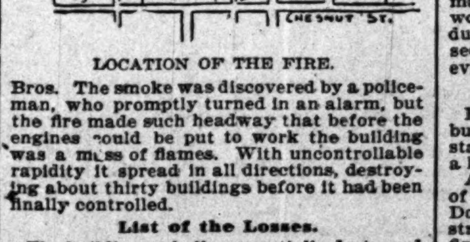
BLOCK IN HEART OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT DESTROYED.

Loss Estimated at from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000—Jno. Wanamaker's Store, with Contents Valued at $10,000,000, Narrowly Escapes—Tower, with Clock and Chimes, Is Ruined, but Store Is Saved—Hirsch Bros., Umbrella Manufacturers, Lose $400,000.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 26.—A tiny spiral of smoke curled out of the cellar window of a big building on Market street at 6:50 o'clock this morning. A few hours later one of the most valuable blocks of real estate in the city had been consumed in raging flame. It was the block bounded by Market, Thirteenth, Filbert, and Juniper streets, in the very heart of the city. A few steps to the right looms the massive City Hall; around the corner stands the Pennsylvania railroad terminal, and directly across the way John Wanamaker's great store stretches from street to street. So fierce was the flame and so strong the wind which aided its destructive work that even this building, distant the width of Market street, was saved almost by a miracle from total destruction, and Mr. Wanamaker tonight places his loss at $100,000.

The total loss is variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $2,500,000, but in the chaos and confusion now existing it is all but impossible to secure accurate figures. The losses are very generally covered by insurance.

The fire originated in the basement of the six-story building extending from No. 1309 to No. 1317 Market street, occupied in the lower floors by Hanscom Bros., grocers, and above by the umbrella factory of Hirsch



LOCATION OF THE FIRE.

Bros. The smoke was discovered by a policeman, who promptly turned in an alarm, but the fire made such headway that before the engines could be put to work the building was a mass of flames. With uncontrollable rapidity it spread in all directions, destroying about thirty buildings before it had been finally controlled.

List of the Losses.

The buildings wholly or partially destroyed and the estimated losses were:

Market street—Nos. 1301 and 1303, Potter & Co., photographers; John Hillam, druggist, $30,000; No. 1305, C. K. Sterner, cigars, $27,000; No. 1307, H. L. Roberts & Co., photographers, $75,000; Nos. 1309 to 1317, Hirsh & Bros., umbrellas; Hanscom Bros., grocers; A. W. Dennett, restaurant, $400,000; No. 1319, Blum Bros., cloaks and suits, $90,000; No. 1321, A. Marshall, restaurant, $3,900; No. 1323, C. B. Wells, hats, $38,000; No. 1325, John Dickson, heaters, $40,000; No. 1327, Showell & Freyer, grocers, $110,000.

A number of small three-story structures on Thirteenth, up to Filbert, assessed in all at about $150,000, and four buildings on Filbert street, about $75,000, including the six-story printing house of Dunlap & Clark, valued at $150,000.

Several firemen were injured, but none seriously, and one man dropped dead of excitement.

Fire Gets a Good Start.

Before the engines reached the scene the entire rear portion of Hanscom & Dennett's big restaurant was ablaze. A second alarm was then sent in, and a few minutes later a general alarm was sounded. Immediately adjoining Hanscom Brothers on the west was the five story building occupied by Blum Brothers, manufacturers of ladies' cloaks. The flames spread with almost lightning rapidity and Blum Brothers' building was soon a mass of flames.

The water seemed almost to freeze before it touched the buildings, so bitter cold was the weather. The next building on the west to be eaten up by the fire was that occupied by George Marshall as a restaurant; then came the hat manufactory of George B. Wells and the rear of the wholesale grocery Shewell & Fryer.

Wanamaker's Store Afire.

At 8:15 a. m. fire was discovered in the tower of John Wanamaker's big dry goods store. A stream of water from one of the water towers was run up to the burning structure, but the supply of water was either too small or the apparatus defective, as the stream would not reach. The tower contained a handsome clock and chimes. At 9 o'clock the entire tower collapsed, the clock falling through to the first floor.

Two lines of hose were then gotten to the top of the gigantic structure, and the flames, which had threatened to destroy Philadelphia's most famous store, were soon under control. The fire had been confined entirely to the Market street front, and the loss sustained by Mr. Wanamaker was principally in the destruction of his clock and chimes and the breaking of all the large plate-glass windows on Market street.

All knew that if the flames in Wanamaker's once got beyond control there was no telling where the conflagration would stop. There was a deep sigh of relief, therefore, when the announcement was made that beyond the destruction of the tower the scorching of paint and woodwork on the Market street front and the cracking of the big plate glass windows, the fire would not further damage Wanamaker's.

Mr. Wanamaker was early on the scene. At the present time he employs 4,200 people, and as many of the men in this army of employés as would be of use in fighting the flames were admitted to the store. The admirable precautions that the inflammable nature of the structure had made necessary rendered the work of the trained fire brigade easy, and at the same time effective.

While the fire was at its height flames were discovered on the window sashes on the side of the big city hall, which was exposed to the terrible heat. The city hall fire department ran a line of hose to the roof and in a few minutes had the massive structure free from all danger.

Drops Dead from Excitement.

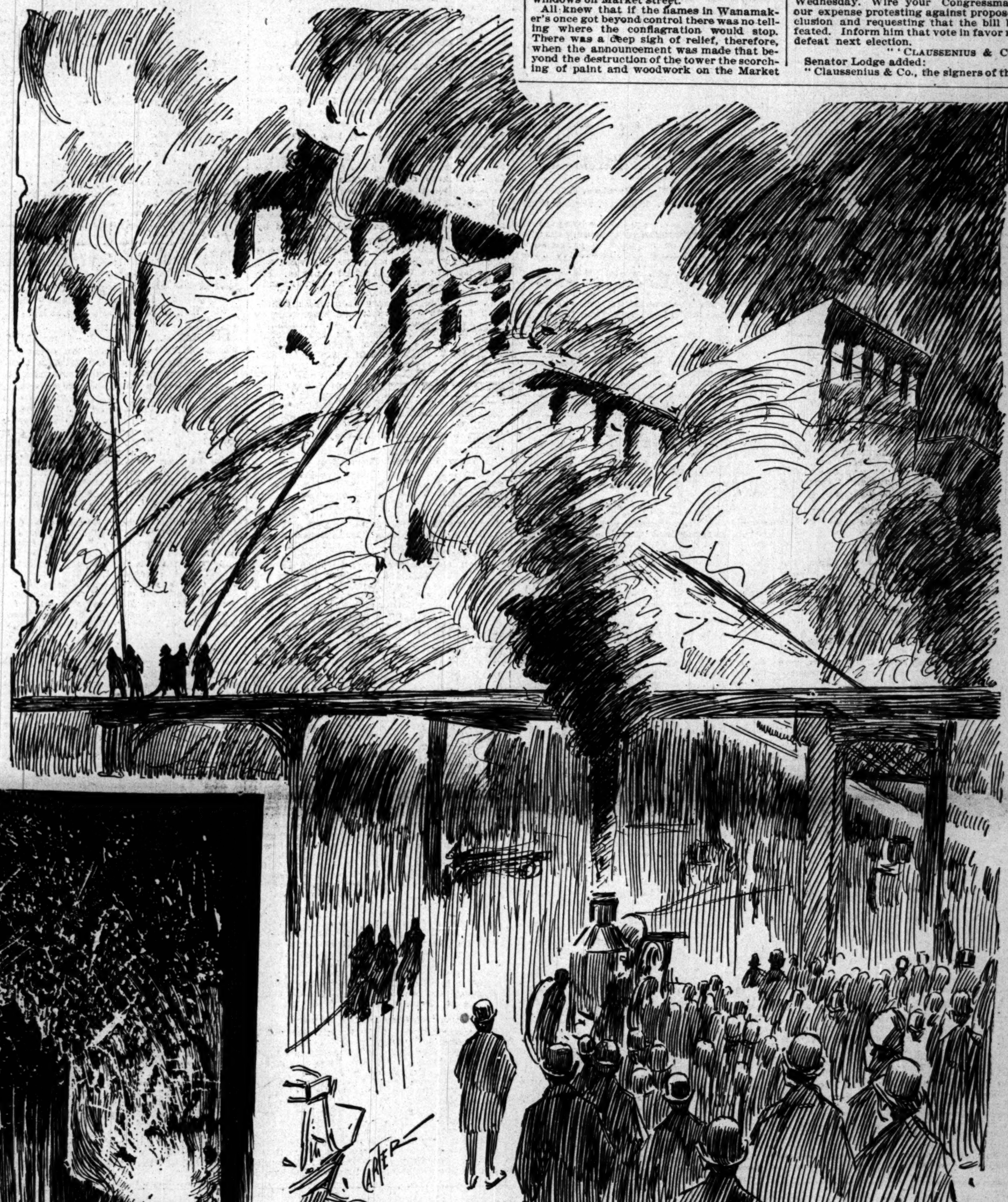
Thrilling incidents were not wanting. While the fire was at its height an employé of the carpet firm of Ivins, Dietz & Magee, whose building is in the block below that devastated by the flames on Market street, was overcome by the excitement and suddenly dropped dead.

Had the fire occurred an hour or two later the results would have been appalling. The burned district is in the very heart of the business center of the city. Many of the larger establishments, including Wanamaker's employed a large number of women and girls, and had the disaster come during business hours a panic with its consequent loss of life would have been inevitable.

Other Fires at Philadelphia.

Early this morning fire broke out in the building occupied by O. S. Bunnell, wholesale stationer. The fire was extinguished with a loss of about $10,000.

Another fire was started on the sixth floor of the big carpet store of John and James Dobson, Nos. 808, 810, and 812 Chestnut street. By hard work the flames were confined to the sixth story, but the water soaked through every floor to the basement. The store was filled with expensive carpets, rugs, and upholstery, and the loss caused by water and smoke exceeded $100,000.



FIGHTING THE MONROE STREET FIRE FROM THE ELEVATED LOOP STRUCTURE.

SEVEN FIREMEN SEVERELY FROZEN.

Clothing Cut from the Bodies of a Number of Them at Muncie, Ind.—Woman and Baby Fatally Hurt.

Muncie, Ind., Jan. 26.—While fighting a fire at the residence of C. E. Wiley at an early hour this morning, with the weather at 13° below zero, seven firemen were severely frozen, and their clothing had to be cut from their bodies. Chief Shepp and Assistant Chief Buchanan are among the sufferers. Mrs. Wiley, while trying to escape from the burning house with her baby in her arms, fell down-stairs and was probably fatally injured.

ACCUSES CHICAGO STEAMSHIP AGENCY

Senator Lodge Makes a Statement to Show the Source of Opposition to the Immigration Bill.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—Senator Lodge said tonight:

"I learned today that dispatches were being poured in on members of Congress, especially Western members, urging them to vote against the immigration bill, which comes up in the House on conference report tomorrow. I have just received a dispatch which shows how this is being done and what the interest is which is thus seeking to defeat the immigration bill. The dispatch I have received is as follows:

"'Milbank, S. D.—To Senator H. C. Lodge: Dispatch herewith copies those flooding constituents and shows coercion upon Western Congressman and evil influences of corporations. As American citizens we deplore conditions opening our gates to the paupers, Anarchists, and refuse of aliens.

"'F. W. A. POPPIE.'

"Mr. Poppie, I am informed by Senator Pettigrew, is a well-known citizen of reputation and high standing in Milbank. The copy of the dispatch referred to is as follows:

"'To F. W. A. Poppie, Milbank, S. D.—Immigration bill comes up in House on Wednesday. Wire your Congressman at our expense protesting against proposed exclusion and requesting that the bill be defeated. Inform him that vote in favor means defeat next election.

"'CLAUSSENIUS & CO.'"

Senator Lodge added:

"Claussenius & Co., the signers of the dispatch with which the Western country is being flooded, are the Chicago agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship company. No explanation is needed to account for their tender sympathy for intending immigrants to the United States for their fear that families should be separated, which the bill does not in the least necessitate, for their opposition to the provisions including both sexes, or for their general hostility to any restriction of immigration. I am glad to have this opportunity of proving the truth of what I said in the Senate that the opposition to the restriction emanates entirely from the steamship companies that bring them."

TWO RIOTING SOPHOMORES EXPELLED

President Draper of the University of Illinois Also Warns the Freshman Class.

Champaign, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—A. J. Dougherty of Mound City, Ill., and George Faircio of Urbana were expelled from the University of Illinois today for being ringleaders in the trouble between the sophomores and freshmen classes last Thursday night at Urbana.

The Council of Administration adjourned until tomorrow, when it is thought more expulsions will be made.

Urbana, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Miss Radebaugh is rapidly improving. Her eyes will not be permanently injured.

President Draper today issued a proclamation to the freshman class, in which he declares that the class was responsible primarily for all the trouble, inasmuch as it has willfully disobeyed his direction concerning the holding of the sociable. Whether or not the class shall be disciplined depends upon whether it apologizes and makes certain promises for the future.

President Draper also announces that it has been established that student Pease did not throw the chemical as charged. Pease is exonerated and restored to his privileges in the university.

SEELEY INDICTED BY THE GRAND JURY

True Bills Found Against the Host of the Notorious Dinner at Sherry's and His Assistants.

New York, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Three of the promoters of the famous Seeley dinner at Sherry's have been indicted by the grand jury for their participation in the orgy. The men indicted are H. Barnum Seeley, the giver of the party; Theodore D. Rich, his friend and assistant, a publisher; and James H. Phipps, the theatrical agent, who supplied the vaudeville talent that appeared at the dinner.

PLATT GETS A TRIUMPH.

THOUSAND BANQUETERS AT ALBANY PRAISE HIS SUCCESS.

All the Speakers Refer to the Remarkable Career of the Tioga Politician—Gen. Alger, Chauncey Depew, and William Pitt Kellogg Are Present—Mr. Platt Says It Is Especially Gratifying to Go Into Office with a Republican Administration.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Thomas C. Platt achieved here tonight the triumph he has labored to win for sixteen years. In the city that witnessed his retirement together with Roscoe Conkling and the disruption of his party in the State, he was accorded a demonstration of approval by his party associates such as seldom comes to a party leader.

Harmanus Blecker Hall was filled with a thousand banqueters grouped around a central table, where he was the guest of honor. The boxes were filled with ladies, including Mrs. Platt.

Gen. Russell A. Alger was seated at a table with Mr. Platt and spoke as a substitute for one of the absent speakers. Ex-United States Senator William Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana, who was in the Senate with Mr. Platt in 1881, was also present, and spoke. D. D. Woodmansee of Ohio, President of the National Republican League; Chauncey M. Depew, J. Sloat Fassett, Gov. Black, and Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff followed Mr. Platt as speakers. State Treasurer A. B. Colvin presided, with Mr. Platt seated at his right hand and Gov. Black at his left. Gov. Frank S. Black pictured the patience and persistence of Mr. Platt in recovering from the effects of reverses that would have ended the public career of a less determined man; and also in building up a party organization without parallel in political history. Gen. Alger declared Mr. Platt had been thus honored because in all his dealings he was ever square. Ex-Senator Kellogg said there were but fourteen left of the Senators who sat with Platt in the United States Senate, but they and all others would welcome his restoration as a tardy but deserved act of justice.

Platt Makes a Speech.

Mr. Platt said during his remarks: "It is especially gratifying to reënter the Senate coincidentally with the inauguration of a Republican President. The support given by the State of New York to Maj. McKinley's candidacy abundantly testifies to the high hopes which our people base on his patriotic wisdom. The success of his administration will be the success of the Republican party.

"Sufficient time has passed since the November election to permit a close examination of its results. It cannot be said that they are wholly satisfactory. The bewildering program of legislation proposed by Mr. Byran obtained so great a popular support as to forbid the idea that agitation in its favor will be abandoned, and our Democratic friends, who without giving unqualified adhesion to Republican principles were nevertheless constrained by their convictions on the money question to support the Republican candidates, should give sober consideration to this fact.

Relief for the Treasury.

"It is not yet certain that any plan for the relief of the Treasury can pass the Senate as it will be constituted after the 4th of March. Capital will not invest, production will not increase, labor will not be adequately employed, until laws are passed to insure the Treasury against insolvency and to guarantee to the business interests of the country a safe and reasonably permanent basis on which to operate. If the changes in the composition of the Senate now in progress fail to produce a majority that can hold together for the enactment of such legislation we shall have the same fight out of which we have come to make again four years from now, under probably less favorable conditions.

"The lesson which this possibility teaches to the sound money Democrats and the duty it enforces upon them seem entirely clear. They can find no home in the Democratic party. Their presence there is not wanted, whereas with us it is held in just esteem. They must come into the Republican party, exert their due influence upon its politics, and accept their share of the responsibility for its work. And, without abandoning any vital principle which they would not ask or expect, we must seek in all we do to hold their confidence and support.

No Patched-Up Wilson Bill.

"The people do not want the Wilson bill patched up. They want it repealed and in its place their plain demand, to which the election of two successive Republican majorities in the House of Representatives sufficiently testifies, is for the enactment of an intelligent and consistent tariff based in every schedule upon the principle of preventing the foreign producer of goods that compete with American goods from wholesaling his wares in the American market at prices which compel the American maker of such wares either to go out of business or to reduce the wages he pays to labor."

Briefly referring to the Cuban question, Mr. Platt said:

"The attitude of our government, however, cannot always express the sympathies of the people. It has its treaties to observe and its code of public law to respect. Acts of intervention, moreover, involve responsibilities, and these must be assumed with caution. We neither wish to govern Cuba nor fight Spain, and no act of government should be performed that leads us in the direction of either of the enterprises."

Col. Heffernan Resigns.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Hilton has accepted the resignation of John F. Heffernan of Bloomington as Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on the general staff.

Blood-Poor Men and Women.

should take "Silsbee's Peptonized Iron and Mangan," a natural bloodmaker.

Wild With Eczema

Hands and Limbs Covered with Blisters, and Great Red Blotches.

Scratched Until Almost Wild. Burned Like Fire. Sleep Impossible.

Cuticura Brings Speedy Relief, and a Permanent Cure at a Cost of $2.

I was a sufferer for eight years from that most distressing of all diseases, Eczema, but can now say truthfully that I am entirely cured. I tried some of the best physicians in the country, but they did me little good. The palms of my hands were covered, and would become inflamed; little white blisters at first would appear, then they would peel off, leaving a red, smooth surface which would burn like fire and itch; well, there is no name for it. On the inside of the upper part of both my limbs, great red blotches, not unlike hives, would appear, and as soon as I became warm, the burning and itching would begin. Night after night I would lie awake all night and scratch and almost go wild. I heard of CUTICURA remedies, got a box of CUTICURA (ointment), a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (blood purifier), and gave them a thorough trial, and after a few applications I noticed the redness and inflammation disappear; *before I had used one box there was not a sign of Eczema left.* I can truthfully assert that $2.00 worth of CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me. Any one I meet who has Eczema, I do not hesitate a moment in recommending your remedies.

JOHN D. PORTE,
1115 Carson St., Pittsburg, Pa.

INSTANT RELIEF AND SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOR.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "All About the Blood, Skin, and Scalp," mailed free.

FALLING HAIR Pimply Faces, Baby Blemishes, Cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

KIDNEY PAINS Uterine pains, weak backs, sore lungs, aching muscles, and rheumatism relieved quick as an electric flash by Collins' Voltaic Electric Plasters.

ATTACKS THE LIBEL LAW

REPRESENTATIVE REVELL INTRODUCES A BILL TO REPEAL IT.

Has It Advanced to Second Reading Without Reference to Committee—Criticisms by the Press of Legislators Who Helped Make the Present Law Lead Them to Desire Its Repeal—Text of the Present Law and the Former One.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Representative Revell of Cook introduced today and had advanced to second reading a bill for the repeal of the libel law as it stands on the statute books of the State. The Revell bill may go through the House, but it will probably be referred to a committee when it gets to the Senate, thus giving the newspapers a chance to be heard in a proper legislative way.

This bill was passed by the last General Assembly in regular session after a strenuous effort on the part of the newspaper publishers. The law of libel was made a topic within the purview of the Assembly in the special session by reason of the fact of its being included in Gov. Altgeld's call. A bill for its repeal was introduced in the House by John Challacombe of Montgomery. It passed the House, and got to third reading in the Senate, where, through the efforts of some newspaper men, it was stranded, and left to die on the last day of the session. Some of the newspapers indulged freely in condemnation of the General Assembly, including in their criticisms many of the men who helped pass the bill. This has created a great deal of ill-feeling as will develop later on.

Bill Creates a Commotion.

The bill created a great commotion here tonight as the members were thoroughly aroused to its importance. Publishers of newspapers in Chicago and elsewhere telegraphed the members asking at least decent consideration of the measure before the committee so they might appear and give reasons why it should not prevail.

There was a decided change in the sentiment concerning this measure, and it is pretty safe to say the bill will go into a committee either in the House or Senate, where it will be considered. Mr. Revell says it is his purpose in the morning, when the bill comes up as a special order on second reading, to apply the previous question to it if he can get it, and send it to third reading.

Every member of the House and Senate received telegrams tonight from newspaper publishers calling attention to the importance of the measure and requesting an opportunity to be heard on it before hasty action.

Many members are of the belief that should the libel law of two years ago be repealed it would leave the State without a statute upon the subject and that the old English common law would prevail. Others are of the opinion that the repeal of the libel law passed at the last session will leave upon the statute books the law in vogue prior to the session of 1895, as there was no repealing clause attached to that law.

Text of the Law.

The libel law as it now stands and which was passed at the last session of the Legislature, reads as follows:

"Sec. 1. In any action brought for the publication of a libel in any newspaper in this State the plaintiff shall recover only actual damages if it shall appear at the trial of such action that such publication was made in good faith and that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the statements set forth in such publication were true, and that its falsity was due to mistake or misapprehension of facts, and that in the next two regular issues of said newspaper after said mistake or misapprehension was brought to the knowledge of the publisher or publishers of such newspaper, whether before or after suit was brought, a correction or retraction was published in as conspicuous a manner and place in said newspaper as was the libel.

"Sec. 2. No exemplary or punitive damages shall be recovered in any action brought for the publication of a libel in any newspaper in this State unless the plaintiff shall, before bringing suit, give notice in writing to the defendant to publish a retraction or correction of the libel, and shall before bringing suit allow the defendant a reasonable time in which to publish such retraction or correction. Proof of the publication of such retraction or correction shall be admissible in evidence of the good faith of the defendant, provided that the retraction or correction shall be published in as conspicuous a manner and place in said newspaper as was the libel; provided, that the provision of this act shall not apply to the case of any libel against any candidate for public office in this State, unless the retraction of the charge is made editorially in a conspicuous manner at least ten days before the election."

The libel law passed by the Legislature two years ago, and which Mr. Revell's bill seeks to abrogate, did not repeal any statute existing at that time.

Former Law of Criminal Libel.

The statutes which it is supposed will remain should the act in question be repealed are as follows:

"CRIMINAL LIBEL—Sec. 177—A libel is a malicious defamation, expressed either by printing, or by signs or pictures, or the like, tending to blacken the memory of the one who is dead, or to impeach the honesty, integrity, virtue, or reputation, or publish the natural defects of one who is alive and thereby expose him to public hatred, contempt, ridicule, of financial injury.

"Sec. 178—Every person, whether writer or publisher, convicted of libel shall be fined not exceeding $500 or confined in the county jail not exceeding one year.

"Sec. 179—In all prosecutions for libel, the truth when published with good motives and for justifiable ends shall be a sufficient defense."

The foregoing sections are from the criminal code.

Old Law of Slander and Libel.

Following is the chapter on slander and libel which it is supposed will remain:

"Sec. 1. That if any person shall falsely use, utter, or publish words which in their common acceptation shall amount to charge of any person with having been guilty of fornication or adultery, such words so spoken shall be deemed actionable, and he shall be deemed guilty of slander.

"Sec. 2. It shall be deemed slander and shall be actionable to charge any person with swearing falsely or with having sworn falsely, or for using, uttering, or publishing words of or concerning any person which in their common acceptation amount to such charge, whether the words be spoken in conversation of and concerning a judicial proceeding or not.

"Sec. 3. In actions for slander or libel an unproved allegation of truth of the matter charged shall not be deemed proof of malice unless the jury, on the whole case, find that such defense was made with malicious intent. And it shall be competent for the defendant to establish the truth of the matter charged by a preponderance of testimony."

A number of Senators and Representatives were asked their opinions regarding the bill introduced this morning by Representative Revell in the House to repeal the libel law.

Revell Talks of His Bill.

Representative Revell said: "My reasons for introducing the bill to repeal the libel law are, it is a law that should never have been placed upon the statutes of our State. Under the law a newspaper can publish a four-column article, with sensational headlines, libeling a man, yet the retraction, though placed in as prominent position as the original article, may be but two or three lines sandwiched in between some other articles. I believe in the liberty of the press, and that it should enjoy every freedom in its publication, but the masses at large should have protection from the taking away of what in some cases in their only possession—their good name. I believe this law is unconstitutional, inasmuch as it is class legislation, giving a newspaper certain privileges which it does not grant to other parties. My idea in this repeal is not in any way to injure legitimate newspapers, and I am satisfied that they will not be materially affected by the repeal of the act."

Senator O'Brien—The bill to repeal the libel law will certainly be passed without any trouble. Under the present libel law a newspaper has perfect freedom to dig up a man's past and parade it before the public, and especially is this so when a man runs for public office. This is not right. No matter what a man's past may have been, if he is settled down and living an honorable life, it is not justice to dig up his past, and if it is done he should have some recourse beyond the limitation of the present libel law.

Wells Upholds Present Law.

Senator Wells said: "I do not think the present libel law is working any hardships and I don't see and reason why the bill should be passed. I don't think it will."

Senator Mahoney said: "I voted against the libel law two years ago and I am going to vote for this bill. The libel law should certainly be repealed."

Senator Dwyer said: "When this law is repealed the old law will be enforced. In addition to this Senator Lundin will introduce a bill in the Senate along the lines of the English libel law, conformed to suit the existing conditions here. Under this law cartoons that are suggestive will not be permitted and it will be a criminal offense to print such cartoons. I am opposed to a law that gives to the press the right to tell anything which is untrue. The characters of men in Chicago who are better than two-thirds of the newspaper men have been ruthlessly assailed lately without cause."

Representative Merriam said: "I think the present law is a reasonable one and protects the newspapers from spiteful enemies who think they have been unjustly dealt with. An effort was made to repeal this law during the extra session two years ago, but failed, and I think it will fail now. The fight made on certatn Senatorial candidates no doubt has stirred this animosity among fellows who think they have been abused. I fought against the repeal of this act during the extra session and will do so again."

Humphrey Thinks It Cowardly.

Senator Humphrey said: "I think it is foolish. The public man's life is public property in my opinion, and he should not be afraid of the public. The whole thing appears cowardly to me. If something untrue is published there is a remedy; where there is smoke there is generally a fire."

Senator Hunt said: "The present law is radically wrong, and I would like to see it amended. A man now has not even a ghost of a show under this law. In the Senate we worked hard to pass this law, and also against the repeal at the extra session two years ago. Abuse has been heaped upon many since that time who worked hard to pass the act, and the feeling seems to be in favor of the repeal."

Senator Evans said: "I was for the act when it was passed at the request of several newspaper men, but since that time they have abused it, and I think everybody is about disgusted."

Senator McCloud said: "I think there are many irregularities existing under the libel law which should be corrected. It is cowardly for a man to hide behind an editorial, and abuse another man. If the writer of abusive articles is not bold enough to sign his name I believe he should be compelled to do it."

To Oppose the Arbitration Treaty.

Speaker Curtis was slightly ill this morning and Representative Charles A. Allen presided over the House in his stead.

Representative R. C. Busse of Cook offered the following joint resolution:

"Whereas, A treaty offensive and defensive has been signed by Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, and Richard Olney, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador at Washington; and

"Whereas, Said treaty is inimical to the interests of the United States in contravening the Monroe doctrine, and is repugnant to the wise counsels of Washington against entangling foreign alliances; and

"Whereas, Said treaty exalts monarchy and subordinates democracy by specifically naming King Oscar of Sweden and Norway as umpire in disputes between Great Britain and the United States; and

"Whereas, The United States should be free from and untramelled by any monarchical influence or intrigue in all matters pertaining to the American Continent; therefore be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That said treaty should not be approved by the Senate of the United States as being in derogation of this Nation's rights, a barrier to our progress, and subversive of our just aspirations.

"Resolved, further, That the Clerk of the House be directed to mail a copy of these resolutions to the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States and to each member of the United States Senate from the State of Illinois. Also to forward a copy to Senator-elect William E. Mason."

Mr. Busse moved that the resolution be made a special order for 10:30 Thursday morning. This motion was carried, the Democrats voting in the negative.

To Regulate Labor Contracts.

Mr. McLauchlan offered a joint resolution providing for the submission to the people of the State at the next general election the following amendment to the Constitution:

"That, the General Assembly shall have power and it shall be its duty to enact and provide for the enforcement of all laws that it shall deem necessary to regulate and control contracts, conditions, and relations existing or arising from time to time between corporations and their employés."

Mr. Hall of Cook [Dem.] again sought unanimous consent to introduce his resolution urging Congress to recognize the independence of Cuba, but Republican members objected.

Many Bills Introduced.

Many bills were introduced, among them the following:

By Mr. Andrus—To amend the law punishing wife abandonment by providing that no evidence shall be required to prove such abandonment than is required to prove the same fact in civil cases.

By Mr. Avery—To make the present library law aplicable to all cities of 5,000 or more inhabitants.

By Mr. Bovey—Providing that the compensation of Masters in Chancery for the examination of questions referred to them shall be fixed by the court.

By Mr. Bryant—Requiring Assessors to stamp bonds, notes, and other evidences of indebtedness, and making the same uncollectable, unless so stamped, and changing the time for the collection of taxes to August and September.

By Mr. Cavanagh—Fixing the compensation of Aldermen at $3,000 per annum in cities of more than 350,000 inhabitants, and at $1,000 in all other cities.

By Mr. Ely—A bill to punish persons making false entries in the books of any corporation with intent to defraud, the penalty being imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than five years.

By Mr. McGoorty—Providing that applicants for admission to the bar shall have attended three full courses of thirty-six weeks each at a recognized law school; or, upon examination by the Appellate Court on the presentation of an affidavit from some practicing attorney that the applicant has been a law student under his direction for three years.

By Mr. McLachlan—To provide for the weekly payment of wages by corporations.

By Mr. Organ—To make lawful the seining of fish with seines having meshes three inches square in navigable streams between Aug. 1 and April 1.

By Mr. Payne—Amending the election law by providing that the specimen ballots posted by the judges of election shall contain the names, residences, and political affiliation of all the candidates.

By Mr. Salmans—Providing that no person shall be disqualified as a witness in any civil action by reason of his or her interest in the event thereof, or by his or her conviction of a crime, but such interest may be shown by competent evidence to affect the credibility of such witness.

By Mr. Sharrock—To establish a farmers' institute bureau at the University of Illinois. Also a bill providing that the Supreme Court shall reëxamine all cases brought to it by appeal or writ of error as to all questions of law, and also to all controverted questions of fact. Also a bill providing that one bicycle for each passenger shall be carried free as baggage by all railroads and other common carriers.

By Mr. Thiemann—Providing that a party to a suit may testify in his own behalf in any action brought for the recovery of damages arising out of an accident resulting in the death of any person.

By Mr. Trousdale—To prohibit private banking.

By Mr. Wilson—To exempt from the operation of the mine inspection law all mines in which not more than five persons are employed.

Gov. Tanner by his private secretary, Mack Tanner, transmitted the reports of the State institutions.

The House adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

In the Senate.

The Senate convened at 10 o'clock. After reading of the journal the following bills were introduced:

By Senator McKinlay—In relation to employment of prisoners.

By Senator Chapman—For an act providing for the ordinary and contingent expenses of the State Government until the first day of July, 1897. The amount of the appropriation asked is $47,543.07. The bill was ordered to a second reading.

The Senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MANY ARE AFTER JOBS.

CANDIDATES FOR APPOINTMENTS AND THEIR CHANCES.

B. B. Ray Backed by Railway Employes for Secretary of the Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners — Former Superintendents of Jacksonville Institutions Want Their Old Positions—To Hear Contested Election Cases Next Tuesday.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—B. B. Ray of Chicago, who during the campaign worked with the Republican State Central committee, is a candidate for the Secretaryship of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. He is here tonight, accompanied by P. W. Connolly, General Yardmaster of the Santa Fé road, representing the Yardmasters' Association of Chicago; William Kilpatrick, Chief Conductor of the Order of Railway Conductors of Chicago; J. W. Dodge, chief clerk of the mechanical department of the Illinois Central railroad company; and S. G. Casad, agent of the Chicago and Northern Pacific and the Calumet Terminal roads. A number of other prominent railroad men aside from those above mentioned have come to Springfield with Mr. Ray to urge his appointment on Gov. Tanner. Incidentally these men are bitterly opposed to any reduction in freight or passenger rates for the self-evident reason that such reduction would tend to decrease the pay of railroad operatives.

F. W. Parker of Jacksonville wants the Superintendency of the Asylum for the Blind, located at that place. Dr. Gillette is a candidate for reappointment for the Superintendency of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, a position which he held for many years until removed by Gov. Altgeld. Dr. H. F. Carriel was the Superintendent of the Jacksonville Insane Asylum for a long, long time and went out of office when Gov. Altgeld came in. He wishes reappointment now, and his friends are urging him to the Governor.

V. G. Dodge of Jersey County is a candidate for one of the Commissionerships of the Chester Penitentiary. C. E. Pilcher of Beardstown is asking for the Superintendency of the Soldiers' Home at Quincy. The Rev. T. T. Turner of Pittsfield wishes to be the chaplain at the Chester prison. Curiously enough, there are more applicants for the chaplaincies of the prisons at Chester and Joliet than there are for the Commissionerships or the Warden's office. All through the campaign Gov. Tanner was besieged by divines who wanted these places, which seem to be very much in demand.

How Pickrell Earned a Job.

Quite a number of people are here today calling on the Governor in the interests of various candidates for the Trusteeships and Superintendency of the Insane Asylum at Anna. L. P. Linnell of Cobden is a candidate for one of the trustees' places and so is A. J. Pickrell of Anna. Pickrell was in the General Asembly during the last session, and is handsomely indorsed for this position.

When Gen. Alger went through Illinois with Gen. Sickles and others late in the campaign a stop was made at Carbondale, and the party was told no good could accrue from making another stop at Anna. It was said there were no Republicans in Union County, and that the meeting would certainly be a failure. Gov. Tanner was in charge of the party, and, turning to some friends on the train, said:

"Pick" (meaning Pickrell) "lives in Anna, and I'll bet anybody a whole hat store against a straw hat that Pick has one of the best meetings of the day there. The train will stop for twenty minutes."

Of course, this settled it, for whatever Tanner said was the law and the gospel on that trip. Tanner was right. When the train slowly crawled into Anna so as to give the multitude a chance to get off the track "Pick" was on deck. By dint of hard labor he and his friends had gathered together one of the largest, most enthusiastic crowds of Republicans ever seen in Southern Illinois.

Tanner remembers this, and he is well aware of the fact that the success of the meeting was largely due to Pickrell's efforts. Little doubt is expressed that Pickrell will be the resident trustee of that institution.

There are no less than five candidates for the Superintendency. F. M. Gillis of Duquoin is indorsed for the position by Senator Bollinger and Representatives Ward and Brown. Miles D. Baker of Cottage Home, Williamson County, is also a candidate, and his sponsors are Senator Warder and Representatives Dewoody and Dixon. Dr. Beatty of Red Bud is prominently mentioned for the position. Dr. Lee of Carbondale is an aspirant for the position. His influence has come largely from Grand Army circles, although the medical profession and a number of prominent Republicans in Jackson County are at his back.

Committees in the Senate.

The committees of the Senate will not be announced before next week. There is quite a contest over the Chairmanship of Appropriations between Dunlap, Fitzpatrick, and Templeton. Templeton is likely to get the place. Morrison will have Railroads, McCloud Warehouses, and Harding Corporations. Hamilton will get the Committee on Judicial Department. Munroe Waterways and Drainage. Dwyer will have a new committee called Commerce. The committee is working very slowly in making up these organizations. It is composed of Anthony, Dwyer, Harding, Bogardus, and Willoughby. It is understood that John Humphrey is going to have a good committee, and it is said all the men who are in the minority in the organization will be well cared for. Gov. Tanner will be consulted about the Committee on Appropriations, and the organization will be made up to his liking.

The House Committee on Elections this afternoon decided to take up the contest of J. W. Bacharach, Dem., against Victor H. Bovey and Henry Andrus, Rep., members of the House from the Tenth District, at 2 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon. The committee decided that subpœnas be issued for the County Clerks of Winnebago and Ogle Counties requiring them to produce the ballots, with the understanding also that there be no recount unless it shall be decided upon by the committee at its meeting on Tuesday next.

In the contest of Jett A. Kirby, Rep., against Robert English, Dem., Forty-seventh District, the committee decided on motion of Mr. Miller to issue a subpœna for the County Clerks of Jersey and Calhoun Counties commanding them to produce the ballots and poll books of the late election on next Tuesday at 2 o'clock, with the understanding that the question whether or not there should be a recount of the ballot should be determined at that time.

Rowe's Justice Court Plan.

Representative P. A. Rowe of Cook County has prepared a joint resolution calling for the submission to a vote of the people an amendment to the Constitution providing that instead of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates in cities, villages, and incorporated towns containing 50,000 or more inhabitants, there shall be established a convenient number of district courts. Such courts and the Judges thereof shall have the same jurisdiction and power as may be prescribed by the General Assembly. All fees shall be accounted for by the respective clerks receiving the same, and paid into their respective city, village, or town treasuries monthly. The salaries of the Judges, clerks, and deputy clerks shall be fixed by the General Assembly, and paid out of the respective city, village, or town treasuries. Instead of constables there shall be a high constable, who shall have the right to appoint deputies. Such high constable shall be appointed or elected, as shall be provided by the General Assembly. No summons, attachment, replevin, or other first process, except in criminal cases, issued by any Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate, shall run within the jurisdiction of any such district court.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE CONVENTION OPENS

Seventeen States Represented at the Meeting in Des Moines—Miss Susan B. Anthony Speaks.

Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The woman's suffrage convention opened this morning in the Central Christian Church with a comparatively small attendance in numbers, but seventeen States being represented. Susan B. Anthony presided and was assisted by the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw of Philadelphia, Vice-President-at-Large. Mrs. Rachael Foster Avery, Corresponding Secretary, and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, the Recording Secretary, also occupied seats on the platform. At either side of the platform and behind hung large flags, and on the blue background are four stars, representing the four enfranchised States—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, the Corresponding Secretary, read the report of the national headquarters at Philadelphia. Mrs. Avery spoke of the willingness of 600 to 700 papers to publish weekly suffrage articles, which now reached 1,000,000 readers and have cost only $18. The National Suffrage Bulletin had been sent out from the national headquarters in Philadelphia, and 17,700 copies had been sent out. The headquarters had sent out 26,000 leaflets and 24,800 press articles during the year.

Following this, there was a general discussion of the complaint that States, as soon as enfranchised, had a tendency to drift away from the headquarters work. The delegates for the enfranchised States—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho—pledged themselves and their States to help until all women are enfranchised.

There was also a discussion of newspaper influences, some favoring organs and others wanting to rely upon the general newspapers, which are ready to help any good cause. The latter sentiment was the prevailing one. With this the morning session closed.

At the afternoon session the main feature was Miss Anthony's address, and in substance she spoke as follows:

"The year 1896 witnessed greater successes than any other since the first pronunciamento was made at Seneca Falls, N. Y., on July 19, 1848. On Jan. 6 the President proclaimed Utah to be a State with a constitution that does not discriminate against women; on Nov. 3, by a majority of some 6,000, the men of Idaho declared in favor of woman's suffrage, and for the first time in the history of the judicial decisions upon the enlargement of woman's rights, civil and political, the Supreme Court of Idaho unanimously decided that the amendment so carried was constitutional.

"We also had pending in California a woman's suffrage amendment. Your President, Vice-President-at-Large, and National Organizer, together with Miss Yates, Miss Hay, Miss Mills, Mrs. Sweet, and Miss Lucy Anthony, gave more or less time to speaking and working in that State for eight months. Never have I known of a more thorough and effective educational work done in any of the thirteen suffrage amendment campaigns we have had since 1867. Could we have counted out the two largest cities, San Francisco and Oakland, the amendment would have been carried by 500 majority. But California's defeat is simply victory deferred, for the Legislature is sure to resubmit the amendment, and the educational campaign carried on for the last two years will be continued the coming two, when a large enough number will be converted to overcome the slum vote, and November, 1898, will add to our flag the star of California."

TO GO FOR VAN CLEAVE.

MAYOR SWIFT SAYS HE WILL SOON NAME A COMMITTEE.

Investigation of the City Clerk's Office, It Is Promised, Will Be Conducted Vigorously—Ald. Walker Says the Amount Due the City Is Nearer $50,000 than $15,000—Harlan Backs Up His Councilmanic Colleague.

City Clerk Van Cleave has evidently come to the conclusion that affairs in his office have reached a critical stage, and that his presence on the scene is necessary if there is to be any escape from the storm which has been raised about him, for it was announced yesterday in the Clerk's office that he would be in the office today.

Mayor Swift said yesterday afternoon that he had not given the make-up of the investigating committee any consideration, as all his time had been taken up with the business of the relief fund and the signing of city warrants, which had fallen to his task owing to the absence of Controller Wetherell from the city.

"I will take the matter up, however, within a day or two," he said, "and will appoint the committee with as little delay as possible."

He declined to give any intimation as to whom he would probably name, but said it would be a committee which would give the matter a thorough investigation.

Ald. Walker said yesterday that the $15,000 named in the resolution as the amount which Van Cleave had failed to account for was but a small part of what a thorough investigation would, in his opinion, reveal as the real amount due the city.

"The $15,000 is not a marker to what we expect to develop if the investigation is a thorough one," he said.

Deficit of $50,000 Suggested.

Discussing this phase of the matter, Ald. Walker continued:

"I shall be greatly surprised if the deficit does not exceed $50,000. As near as I can figure out Van Cleave must have collected close to $49,000 from that celebrated tag and plate ordinance of his, and there are enough sundries, I believe, to run his fees up to over $50,000.

"About the middle of last September I prepared an ordinance doing away with these fees, but upon Mr. Madden's statement that Van Cleave had accounted for all the fees received by him I gave the matter over. He assured me Van Cleave was not making anything out of it, and on that I abandoned the matter.

"I have since discovered that Mr. Madden was somewhat in error in those statements, and I propose, if possible, now to get at the true inwardness of the situation.

"I know Van Cleave has said that he has made nothing out of the sale of those tags, but I do not believe that made by the thousand, as they were, their cost approached the price he exacted for them. It was a nice thing for him. I have heard that a committee would be appointed that would whitewash him, but I do not believe that such a committee will be named. I am certain if I get on it or Ald. Harlan, or others I could name, there will be no whitewashing.

Harlan Backs Up Walker.

Ald. Harlan expressed practically the same sentiments as Ald. Walker.

Another Alderman told of an incident which, he said, disproved Van Cleave's oft-repeated claim that there was nothing for him in the ordinance, and that he was indifferent regarding its passage.

"I had decided," he said, "to draft an ordinance repealing the one which I did not quite understand, and one day I told Van Cleave of my intentions. He immediately became excited and asked me if I wanted to 'throw him in the air.' He said it would hurt him, and asked me to drop it. He assured me he was making but comparatively little, and I finally promised not to introduce my repealing ordinance."

DOCTORS SHY OF GENERAL POLITICS.

Secretary Wilder Says the Physicians' Club Will Work Along Non-Partisan Lines in Reform Work.

Dr. William H. Wilder, Secretary of the Physicians' club, says the fact that the club has discussed the subject: "Shall the Physicians' Club Attempt to Exert Some Influence in Local Political Affairs?" does not in any way indicate the club is going into politics in the general acceptance of the term.

"The Physicians' club," said the Secretary, "is as non-partisan a body as can be found in the city, and all it may ever do in politics will be along these lines. Our aim is simply to work in the interests of good government. The club, as an organization, will not indorse anybody for any position. As citizens, however, the members may oppose an objectionable candidate or further the interests of a desirable one. We believe the Mayor and other public officials who have an appointive power should fill the distinctively medical offices in the municipal government with medical men. This, we think, would tend to a decidedly better condition of things than now exists.

"At the next meeting, which will be held on the last Monday in February, the Executive committee will appoint a committee of five to be known as the 'Good Government committee,' which will exist for the purposes of conference with any organization of a non-political character for the furtherance of the objects we hope to attain."

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Burns' poems have been translated into French, German, Italian, Dutch, Flemish, Bohemian, Danish, Hungarian, Russian, and Swedish.

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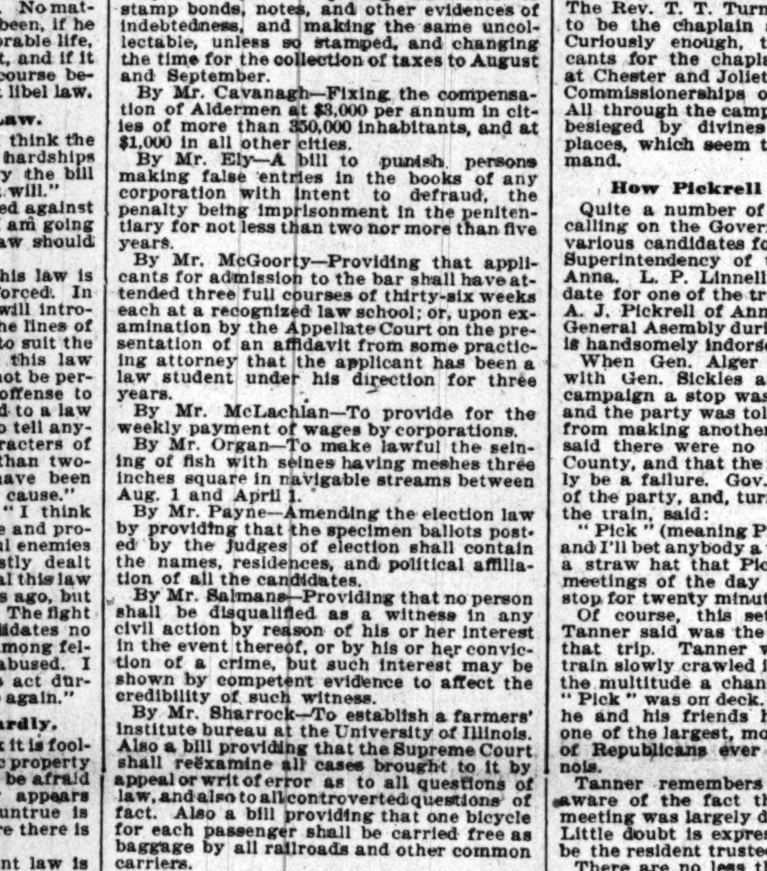
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PORTRAITS OF EX-PRESIDENTS GIVEN LAST NIGHT TO THE CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY.



J. Y. SCAMMON, THIRD PRESIDENT.



ELIHU B. WASHBURNE, SIXTH PRESIDENT.



EDWIN H. SHELDON, FOURTH PRESIDENT.

A special meeting of the patrons and friends of the Chicago Historical Society was held last night for the formal presentation and reception of the portraits in oil of three of its former Presidents. These paintings are life size and handsomely framed, and are hung in the southeast corner of the lecture hall of the society.

The first is the likeness of Jonathan Y. Scammon, the third President of the society, 1869 to 1870, painted by G. P. A. Healy many years ago. It was presented to the society by Mrs. Scammon on the occasion of the opening of the new building.

The second portrait is that of Edwin H. Sheldon, the fourth President of the society, 1870 to 1876, painted by a Miss Campbell of New York after a portrait painted by Healy in 1877, and presented by Edwin B. Sheldon, the son of the subject.

The third portrait is that of Elihu B. Washburne, the sixth President of the society, 1884 to 1887, painted by Stuart, after Healy, and presented at the time of the opening of the new building by the children of Mr. Washburne.

The presentation speeches were made in the lecture-room of the society's building, No. 142 Dearborn street, after the portraits had been unveiled and inspected by the many members and friends present.

The Washburn portrait was presented by George W. Smith, who said:

"Mr. Washburne, if living, would be now upwards of 80 years of age. He was of Maine, but preceded its admission into the Union. He came to Illinois in 1840, or fifty-six years ago, when Chicago was a hamlet. A man of force and action, he had a firmness of character that did not waver in devotion to principle.

"The portrait which now hangs upon the society walls is a copy of an original by Healy, painted at Paris in 1869. The artist, as always, has caught the spirit of the man. Posture and lines seem to show him in restraint of himself, ready for action, eager to be up and doing. The copy was made by James R. Stuart of Madison, Wis., in or near the year 1888, and is faithful and excellent.

"On behalf of Mrs. William D. Bishop Jr. of Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. A. H. Fowler of Denver, Colo.; Hempstead Washburne and Elihu B. Washburne Jr. of Chicago; and William F. Washburne of Maine, his sons and daughters, I have the honor to present it to the society, to remain in its permanent keeping."

Ezra B. McCagg then presented the Scammon portrait, saying:

"Among the men who helped lay foundation stones broad and wide, level and strong, in this city of ours, not for the day, but for the future they foresaw, no one stood out in larger proportions than J. Young Scammon, at one time President of this society and always closely identified with it, whose portrait his widow, through me as her mouthpiece, presents to it this evening."

Mr. McCagg then gave a detailed account of Mr. Scammon's work in connection with the city. Concluding, he said:

"If I have not outlined the picture of a good citizen, of a brave and noble man, the failure is in me and not in my subject."

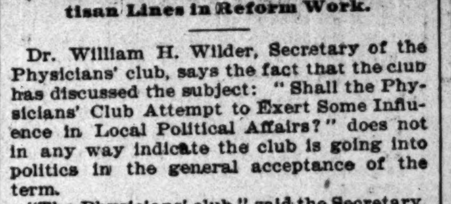
John N. Jewett was the third speaker. In presenting the Sheldon portrait he said:

"The painting which is now before you refreshes the fading memory, if such a one is present, more effectually than all the words which genius could invoke or poetic fancy could command. Let the picture speak and therein perform its appropriate office, for in this presence the pen of the writer and the voice of the speaker should be at rest."

In responding to these addresses, on behalf of the society, President E. G. Mason said:

"The Chicago Historical Society accepts these portraits with great pleasure and returns its cordial thanks to the donors for their welcome and timely gifts. A year ago the society owned portraits of only two of its six ex-Presidents—William H. Brown, who came first on its roll and served from 1856 to 1861, and Isaac N. Arnold, fifth in the order of succession, who presided over the society affairs from 1876 to 1884. Mr. Brown's portrait was presented to the society by his widow and that of Mr. Arnold by his family. Last spring the society was permitted by the courtesy of the trustees of the Newberry Library to have a copy made by Henry M. Colcord of their portrait of Walter L. Newberry, who was the second President of this society, serving from 1861 to 1868.

"And now by the portraits presented this evening of Mr. Scammon, the third President, who held the position from 1868 to 1870, and of Mr. Washburne, the sixth President, and of Mr. Sheldon, the fourth President, in office from 1870 to 1876, whose term covered the years from 1884 to 1887, our set of our ex-Presidents is made complete, and we are enabled to place upon our walls portraits of all six of those who have heretofore been at the head of the society to the end of Mr. Washburne's term nine years ago last October."

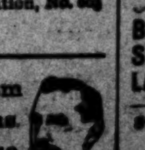


Sickness makes a man's hands useless. General and nervous debility holds him down just as surely as a great weight. He feels that he is down, but he hasn't strength or energy enough to get up again. His whole body seems tired out. His head is heavy. All effort is distasteful. He is as tired in the morning as he was when he went to bed. The sleep he gets is heavy, dreamful, and unrefreshing. His body is full of turgid, healthless, impure blood. He is subject to headaches and dizziness and palpitation of the heart at the least exertion. He is on the direct road to serious sickness. Few men appreciate how serious is their case when they say: "Oh, there is nothing the matter with me. My blood is a little out of order; that is all."

Pure blood is essential to life. The more impure it becomes, the stronger hold disease has on the system. If, instead of containing health-giving, life-giving properties, the blood is full of disease-breeding impurities, how is the daily waste of the tissues to be replaced? It is perfectly natural that the man will lose vitality and nerve force—that he will lose flesh and vigor. He will be useless to himself and to everyone else.

Impure blood comes from perfectly reasonable causes, and if the proper measures are taken, it is easy to purify it. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the greatest blood-purifier that was ever known. It is more than this. It is a cleanser and invigorator for the whole system. It strengthens the digestion, works directly on the liver, restoring it to healthy, normal action. It soothes and strengthens the nerves, makes assimilation easy and nutrition perfect. It drives all impurity out of the blood, and substitutes just the material needed to bring the whole body back to the highest state of life.

When constipation is one of the symptoms of debility, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used to clear the system of effete matter, and permit the "Discovery" to do its best work. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. These two medicines may be had at any good drug store, and full particulars concerning them will be sent, on request, by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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… Explain the Best Course
…sue to Get Well.
…ALL CHARGES
…umatism Cure seldom fails … three hours, and cures in a few …
…d Cure prevents pneumonia … in a few hours. Price 25c.
…ugh Cure stops coughs, … soreness and speedily heals …
…arrh Remedies never fail, … price 25c—eradicates the dis-…em, and the Catarrh Tablets—…nd heal the parts.
…e Throat Cure effects a … htheria and every form of sore …
…lls and Fever Cure im-…rmanently cures intermittent …er, dumb ague, and all forms of …
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HOW THE ELSA WAS LOST

NEWS OF THE ILL-FATED SOUTH AMERICAN EXPEDITION.

Steamer Carrying the Cleveland-Norwalk Party Wrecked Off the Cuban Coast, Striking the Dreaded Colorado Reef Near San Antonio—Is Picked Up by a Spanish Man-of-War on Patrol and Is Sent to Havana—Other Cuban News.

Norwalk, O., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The following letter from George Lamkin, dated Havana, Cuba, which was received in this city today is the first direct information from the ill-fated Cleveland-Norwalk South American expedition, whose steamer, the Elsa, was wrecked off the Cuban coast:

"After leaving Pascagoula we had a beautiful run across the gulf up to 9:55 Saturday night, when the Elsa struck the dreaded Colorado reef off the coast of Cuba and near San Antonio. I was on deck at the time, being in charge of the engine, it being my trick. The coral reef does not show above the surface of the water, and we could not see it. The Captain was away off the course.

"Well, the Elsa struck. We all got away in small boats, saving nothing but what we had on and what was in the upper cabin. We waited near until morning and then there being no land in sight, we started toward the east and rowed all day, reaching the coast of Cuba at night. We slept on the beach, and in the early morning of Sunday we pulled again up the coast, looking for fresh water, as we found none where we landed.

"After an hour of hard rowing a Spanish man-of-war on patrol picked us up and we were taken to the nearest town, Arroyo, on the northeast coast, where we were placed in a shed to await a boat running along the coast that would take us to Havana.

"We left Arroyo on Thursday and arrived at Havana on Sunday, and were taken to a kind of hotel, where we now are. We were unable to find the American Consul until Monday afternoon, when he gave his subordinates orders to give us the necessary attention and later gave orders to get us to the United States on the liners when they came in.

"How we escaped death, first by the water, then by the Spanish, we cannot understand, but we are now awaiting the ships to come to take us away. We get away for Tampa tomorrow."

The Elsa expedition was made up of people from Northern Ohio and Norwalk to go to Cuba to assist the insurgents.

EXCITED OVER CAMPOS' PALACE VISIT.

Private and Semi-Official Circles at Havana Discuss It with Much Interest.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY GEORGE E. BRYSON.]

Havana, Jan. 26.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by the New York Journal.]—Madrid dispatches announcing Martinez Campos' visit to the Queen Regent are much commented on in Havana, both in private and semi-official Spanish circles.

There was also a dispatch from Madrid in La Lucha today quoting United States Minister Taylor as predicting a satisfactory settlement of the Cuban question, favorable to Spain, before March 4.

Government representatives announce that Salvador Herrera, recognized by the insurgents as Civil Governor of Santa Clara Province, and Rafael Socorro, a rebel Colonel, were killed in a skirmish with Spanish guerrillas at Santa Ana, on an estate near Sagua la Grande, this week.

The railway bridge at Tuinicu, Province of Santa Clara, has been blown up by the rebels by means of a dynamite bomb. Traffic on the line between Sagua La Grande and Placetas and on the branch line to Remedios has been stopped by the destruction of the bridge.

The last report of the movements of Captain-General Weyler shows that after his arrival at Colon, Province of Matanzas, he went by rail to Cuevitas, whence he marched toward Manguito, heading southward.

ENTRAP AND KILL 100 SPANIARDS.

Insurgents Win a Sanguinary Battle in Pinar del Rio Province.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 26.—News from Havana today reports a hot battle was waged at Las Mangas, Pinar del Rio Province, on Thursday between one of Col. San Martin's detachments and two troops of insurgents commanded by the brothers Delgado.

The place was a Spanish garrison of 200 men. The Delgados marched to attack it, and word was sent by Spaniards to San Martin for aid. The insurgents prepared a reception for San Martin's band. On the way the column had to cross a deep creek through a narrow defile. The Cubans undermined the bridge, and hid on the roadside beside the thick brush.

As the Spaniards came upon the bridge it went down, and precipitated thirty men into the water. The regular formations were broken in the attempt to rescue the soldiers in the water. Here the Cubans poured in a destructive fire, and then shouting "Cuba Libre!" charged fiercely upon them with machetes. The Spaniards could not retreat, and the fight was a hot and bloody one. Maj. Andres, the Spanish officer, was killed with two of his Lieutenants. The troops suffered terribly, the Cubans hewing their way through them towards the colors, where a more desperate hand to hand encounter occurred, but the Cubans captured the flag, and then the Spaniards fled.

The troops at Las Mangas, hearing the firing, made a demonstration, and the Cubans, fearing to be caught between two fires, retreated, carrying off their dead and wounded. The Spanish loss is reported at over 100, while the Cubans did not lose over fifteen men.

PRECEDENTS FOR RECOGNIZING CUBA.

Senator Turpie Calls Attention to the Attitude of This Country in the Past Toward Spanish Rebels.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—Senator Turpie resumed his speech on the Cuban question in the Senate today. He spoke of the papers recently sent to the Senate, reciting the claims of Americans against Spain. These, if allowed, could not be paid in generations from Spain's impoverished purse.

"I would rather trust the resources of the Cuban Republic," declared the Senator, "than those of Spain, stripped as she will be of the resources of Cuba."

Mr. Turpie then cited the past instances in which speedy recognition had been given by the United States to the revolutionists of South American republics against Spain, and also Spain's recognition of the Confederacy.

Two years after the Argentine outbreak President Monroe urged recognition of belligerency, and four years after the outbreak urged the recognition of independence. There was no suggestion of autonomy, home rule, and restoring peace, and yet this outbreak, said Mr. Turpie, was brief compared with the present one in Cuba, now in its twelfth year.

"There was no fear of war with Spain," said the Senator.

There never had been such a war, and he hoped and believed there never would be. The recognition of belligerency was a recognized right, not a cause of war.

After Mr. Turpie had referred to Monroe's repelling European intervention, the Senator added: "And now we hear it intimated that European powers are to intervene in favor of Spain. It would be an apt official reply in that case that the United States will repel such intervention. Yet all we hear is 'Pacification,' 'pacification of the island.' There is not an intimation that European intervention will be repelled; but, if I must say it, rather an anxiety that the revolution shall fail."

Mr. Turpie closed as follows: "If the Cuban patriots succeed we may then claim that we were friends of that republic; friends in need, in the hour and day of danger. If failure is before them—which may God avert—our action will still lose nothing of grace or of grandeur, and we shall then keep faith with the quenchless spirit of freedom, and, in the words of the great emancipators, wish that all men, everywhere, might be free."

VENEZUELAN MINISTER STEPS DOWN.

Senor Alberto Smith Offended Because Cabinet Attended a Ball While His Brother Lay Dead.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY W. NEPHEW KING.]

Caracas, Venezuela, Jan. 26.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by New York Journal.]—The resignation of Señor Alberto Smith, Minister of Agriculture, has caused a sensation. He states officially that he relinquishes the post because of the lack of respect shown by his fellow-members of the Cabinet in attending a ball given by Bruzual Serra, the Minister of Finance, while Smith's brother lay dying.

President Crespo has accepted the resignation, but says it was unjustified. His personal mark of sympathy, he added, should overbalance all else on the part of others, and Señor Smith's desire to serve his country should be above everything.

The real cause is believed to be Smith's unwillingness to sign the government loan of 5,000,000 bolivars from the new German bank. He has said that the loan would be disastrous for the country. It is said that Gen. Ernesto Garcia will succed Señor Smith.

ARE ON THE VERGE OF STARVATION.

Keenest Distress Still Prevails in India, a Tenth of Cattle Have Died, and Cholera Is Expected.

Bijapur, Presidency of Bombay, Jan. 26.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Associated Press.]—The special correspondent of the Associated Press, who is visiting the distressed provinces of India, has arrived at Bijapur, 245 miles southeast of Bombay, and finds in this district the keenest distress, especially among the people of the lower castes. These are on the verge of starvation and are only saved from it by the government relief work, which enables them to earn enough money to at least keep body and soul together while awaiting the brighter state of affairs which recent rains are expected to provide later in the year.

It is estimated that fully one-tenth of the cattle in this district have already perished from lack of fodder, and the loss from this cause will undoubtedly be increased between now and the growing of the new crops. In the fields can be seen lying numbers of carcases of animals being devoured by vultures. There are many gangs of robbers engaged in pillaging grain stores whenever an opportunity arises, and the prisons are full of thieves who have been captured while stealing grain or in attempting to do so.

Among the masses there are many cases of illness arising from lack of proper nourishment and emaciation. It is regarded as certain that cholera will reach this district sooner or later, owing to the carelessness of the people, who dread being taken to the hospitals provided for their care, believing that they are certain to die within a fortnight if they enter a hospital.

Beyond doubt the utmost resources of the government will be taxed before long in the efforts which will have to be made to cope with the steadily increasing distress.

COMMONS REJECTS INDIAN INQUIRY.

Votes Down an Amendment to Look Into the Condition of the Masses There.

London, Jan. 26.—In the House of Commons today the amendment of Sir William Wedderburn, Bart., member for Banffshire, Radical, who has lived a great time in India, calling for a minute, independent inquiry into the condition of the masses of India, was rejected by a vote of 217 to 90.

Sir William Wedderburn contended that the people were in a state of chronic destitution and asserted that the causes of the evil were the usurers, the system of taxation, and the civil courts, which, he added, were unsuitable for Indian intelligence.

Mr. Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownaggree, member of the Northeast Division of Bethnal Green, Conservative, a representative of what may be termed the anti-congress party in India, opposed the amendment on the ground that it would incite discontent in India.

Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, said that the amendment emanated from the Indian National Congress, which, he explained, always attacked the British nation.

The House of Commons thereupon voted the address to the Queen.

DECLARES ALL INDIA IS INFECTED.

Russian Minister for the Interior Says the Plague Is Over the Whole Country.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 26.—The Minister for the Interior has declared the whole of India to be infected with the plague.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY MEETS.

Members Pledged to Accept Indemnity from None Other than the National Party Fund.

London, Jan. 26.—At the meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party today Edward Blake, member for the South Division of Longford, moved a resolution, which was adopted—32 to 5—to the effect that every member of the party should sign a declaration that he should not undertake before election to maintain himself in Parliament without indemnity from the party fund, that he will not accept indemnity from any other fund than that of the Irish National party, and that he is unable to attend to his Parliamentary duties without indemnity. The indemnity fund is shared equally.

GERMAN THEATRICALS IN PARIS.

Company Hires the Nouveau Theater and Engages a Picked Company of German Actors.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Berlin, Jan. 25.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by the New York Journal.]—Actor Ferdinand Bonn and Author Rudolf Lothar have resolved to attempt the first systematic German theatrical performances in Paris. They have hired there for a fortnight at the end of April the Nouveau Theater in the Rue Blanche and will take with them a picked company of prominent German artistes. Nevertheless persons here regard the venture with considerable uneasiness and consider it a hazardous experiment.

ARBITRATION TREATY WITH FRANCE.

Negotiations Between That Country and the United States Begun a Year Ago Are Resumed.

Paris, Jan. 26.—It is semi-officially announced that negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration between France and the United States were commenced about a year ago, but were only resumed when it was announced that the Anglo-American treaty had been definitely concluded.

COMTESSE FERRONAIS IS BANKRUPT.

Friend of the Duc d'Orleans and Other French Royalists Loses Her Fortune by Speculating in African Mines.

Paris, Jan. 27.—The Comtesse Ferronais, who was a friend of the Duc d'Orleans and the Count of Chambord, and whose political salons were a rendezvous for the Royalists, has lost the whole of her fortune by speculation in African mines and has been obliged to go to live with friends in Florence.

Why work along in the old-fashioned way? Armour's "Star" Mince Meat makes the most delicious mince pie in fifteen to twenty minutes, and saves time, trouble, and expense.

MRS. MARTIN IS PIQUED.

CRITICISM INDUCES HER TO MAKE HER BALL MORE SPLENDID.

Fears She Will Have to Spend Even More Money than Was Intended—"This Ball Must Be a Success," She Says, "So Those Who Find Fault Will Be Satisfied"—Mr. Bradley Martin Investigates and Finds 180 Seamstresses Will Be Benefited.

New York, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Piqued by criticism Mrs. Bradley Martin is now determined to spend more money than was originally intended on the fancy dress ball which she will give on Feb. 10 in the Waldorf Hotel. "After this advertisement," she said to a friend, "I fear I will have to spend more money than I had intended. This ball must be a success, and even those who are disposed to find fault with it must be satisfied."

Mr. Bradley Martin has been investigating the subject of the ball from the point of view of the beneficiaries of the quarter of a million dollars it will probably cost. He is trying to find out if the money which would otherwise remain in banks, will benefit only a limited number of shopkeepers, already well to do. He started by visiting known customers. He asked whether many orders for costumes for the ball had been received. He was told enough had been received to furnish work for 180 women.

"Do you mean extra employés?" inquired Mr. Martin.

Extra Work for the Ball.

"Well, it is practically that," replied the costumer. "We have been obliged to lay aside our regular work, which will have to be done later on during the dull season, so by giving these people work now and work then, it amounts to the same thing, for they will get just double the wages by having two seasons of work."

Mr. Martin asked to be allowed to see these 180 seamstresses, and said afterwards: "Well, I am glad to have seen them, for I confess all this talk about my wife's extravagance has made me feel very bad. I don't mind a bit now what is said about waste of money, since the money finds its way into the pockets of those who need it."

Both Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, therefore, are satisfied in spite of the criticisms of Dr. Rainsford. His lecture has had very little effect on society.

The quadrilles at the ball will be organized by Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and Mrs. Frederick Bronson. Mrs. Astor's quadrille will be composed of young matrons, while that of Mrs. Bronson will include the débutantes, among whom will be Miss Bronson, Miss Van Alen, Miss Brooks, Miss Churchill, and Miss Evelyn Sloane. In this quadrille will dance Worthington Whitehouse, Edmond Crowninshield, James De Fulton Cutting, and H. D. Robbins.

Handsome Costumes Ordered.

Orders for handsome costumes are still being given. One designed for Fred Martin, Bradley Martin's brother-in-law, will be that of a cavalier of Louis XII.'s time. The débutantes who are to dance in the quadrille arranged by Mrs. Bronson will all wear Louis XV. costumes. Mrs. Bradley Martin has not yet decided on her own costume. The whisper is that she intends to surprise her guests. Those who have predicted that she would figure as good Queen Bess, or at least Mary Queen of Scots, must guess again. Bradley Martin Jr. will have one of the finest costumes at the ball.

Oliver H. P. Belmont has decided on his costume and will wear a fine suit of court armor. Mr. Belmont has a splendid collection of armor, and will make a fine showing in the one selected.

There are rumors here and there of regrets being sent, but they are few and far between. Some people feel they cannot afford to go, others are debating, but about all the invitations have been accepted.

Excites Comment in London.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Jan. 26.—[Copyrighted, 1897, by the New York Journal.]—The Bradley Martin ball and the controversy it has excited in America are being followed with interest here, and the papers are publishing comments. The Liberal daily News devotes considerable space to the topic, saying:

"American society is very old, reckoning its age by its ideas, and there is nothing more characteristic of societies of that kind that the defiant animation with which they dance when anybody ventures to whisper they are on the edge of a volcano. Mr. Bradley Martin and his guests have no belief in the volcano and they are making every preparation for a good time.

"Our own younger and altogether more modern community would be disturbed by such discussion and would probably tone down the frolic and redouble its attentions to the East End.

Suggestiveness in Costumes.

"There is a certain suggestiveness in some of the costumes for which arrangements have already been made. There is to be an abundance of Louis XVIs and Marie Antoinettes. Louis the Well Beloved will not be forgotten, and it is quite conceivable some cynic may choose to represent the monarch whose private party for the encouragement of trade was so rudely disturbed by the handwriting on the wall.

"Among the ladies preference will no doubt be given to those parts that can be dressed with diamonds. What is the use of owning, as New York is said to do, a thousand millions of dollars in precious stones if such opportunity for showing them off is not to be turned to the best account? The jewels alone are enough to revive the Populist agitation.

Populists, Socialists, and Anarchists.

"It must not be forgotten that in the late Electoral contest in the United States Mr. Bryan represented something of almost revolutionary rage against this state of things which prevails in one section of the American people. The Populists fade off into socialism at one end, as socialism fades off into anarchism. Mr. Bryan is not a Socialist, but he is with those who want more money, even if its present possessors have less.

"There is one of the greatest dangers of the United States. With the positive lust of the good things of life that prevails among all classes nobody accepts poverty as a condition. It is a hateful and shameful infliction, from which it is the business of every smart man to find some means of escape. The number of those who think this way is increasing.

No "Adequate Social Ministrations."

"The social problems of the Old World exist in their most terrible form in the miscalled New World because they have not hitherto been tempered by adequate social ministrations. The discussion over the Bradley Martin ball shows that the mind, if not the conscience, of wealthy and pleasure-loving America is ill at ease."

The conservative St. James' Gazette, usually anti-American, says ironically:

"The United States is the last country in the world where the millionaire could be prevented from spending his own money as he pleases out of consideration for other people's feelings."

Apathetic in Their Prosperity.

There is such a wave of prosperity passing over this country and comparatively so little distress that most people are apathetic in reflecting on matters of this kind. Moreover lavish outlays of money on this side, no matter what their nature, are almost always approved since they are regarded as benefiting the many at the expense of the few. Still no one dares to be ostentatiously luxurious in the face of an excess of public misery.

When the London mob sacked West End shops a few years ago people here felt serious uneasiness, and society was quiet. The British plutocracy is wise in its generation.

CHICAGOANS SAIL FOR MEDITERRANEAN

Large Number Leave New York on the Fuerst Bismarck for a Winter Cruise.

New York, Jan. 26.—The following passengers booked in the Chicago office of the Hamburg-American line sailed on the Fuerst Bismarck today for the Mediterranean and the Orient:

Harvey Ellicott Pitkin, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. A. Kochs, Miss Kochs, Robert T. Kochs, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Boericke, Master R. Boericke, John E. Dean, Morris R. Dean, Miss Blanche Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carney Sr., A. R. Carney, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Horton, M. B. Miltenberger, Mrs. M. G. Moran, Miss Jennie E. Tearse, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Shaw, Fritz Theis, Henry Tamm, Charles E. Rollo, Mrs. R. R. Rollo, Miss Lizzie A. Rollo, Mr. and Mrs. William L. Huse, Miss Ione Huse, W. H. Dunham, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Peterson, Carl Petersen, Charles Anbach, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar P. Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. Philip H. Sawyer and maid, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Chase, Miss Jewell Chase, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Lacey, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Harris, Miss Harris and governess, Mr. and Mrs. Louis W. Falk, D. L. Streeter, Miss Kate Holland, Miss L. M. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Keens, Clifford Dolph.

MRS. ASTOR IS HOSTESS AT A DINNER.

Entertains a Score of People at Her Fifth Avenue Home—Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Dine a Select Party.

New York, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Mrs. Astor gave one of a series of dinners this evening at her home, No. 842 Fifth avenue. There were present:

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Hugh Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Barbey, Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Whitney gave a dinner tonight. The table in the large dining-room was superbly decorated with bridemaid roses and white lilacs. Those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Burke-Roche, James J. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. W. Earle Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer Jr., Perry Belmont, Edgerton L. Winthrop, Miss Josephine Johnson.

MARGARET MATHER IN "CYMBELINE."

Production Is Worthy of High Praise—Scenic Effects Unusually Elaborate—Honors Go to E. J. Henley.

New York, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—For restoring the too seldom acted "Cymbeline" to the American stage Miss Margaret Mather deserves the thanks of all Shakspearean admirers. The production which she gave the comedy at Wallack's is worthy of high praise. Scenically it is one of the richest and most elaborate ever seen here. The personal supervision which Miss Mather gave all the details is perhaps responsible for the fact her histrionic work can hardly be called a notable achievement.

Her Imogen was at all times intelligent and free from affectation. It was a careful, smooth, and capable impersonation, but the soul of the purest woman perhaps Shakspeare ever bred seemed lacking.

In her invective against Pisanio on the supposed death of Posthumus Miss Mather was movingly dramatic and convincing.

The artistic honors of the evening went to E. J. Henley as Iachimo, who on his entrance received a greeting that must have gone far in wiping out the recollection of his previous unfortunate police court experience. He gave a magnificent rendering of the crafty, insinuating, and devilish Italian.

NUTINI MAKES HIS AMERICAN DEBUT.

Italian Blind Pianist Pleases a Critical Audience and Gives Promise of Popularity.

New York, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Sig. Arturo Nutini, the Italian blind pianist, made his American début at Chamber Music Hall this afternoon. The hall was completely filled with enthusiastic students and amateurs.

Sig. Nutini has the lyric nature of his race. Everything he played was sentimentalized to an extreme degree. While this added charm to his performance of some pieces by Raff and Grieg it detracted from his interpretation of Beethoven. He played the so-called "Moonlight" sonata with exaggerated softness and cantabile.

Technically, he plays well. His touch is soft, liquid, and singing, and he has undoubtedly much musical feeling. The style of his playing, with the added element of pathetic interest his blindness gives, and its evidence of human faculty to rise superior to the cruelty of nature, will make him a success with the general public.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Two Ocean Liners a Week Overdue Crawl Into Port Covered with Ice and Snow.

New York, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Two Anchor liners each a week overdue, crawled into port today. Both were from the Mediterranean. One was the Karamania, which left Gibraltar Dec. 31, and the other the Elysia, which came out Jan. 5. Both met arctic weather and thundering waves.

The Karamania's bows were bulging with ice and her decks covered with snow, while her derricks and ventilators were white with frost.

The Elysia, which had 273 steerage passengers, met a west and north hurricane Jan. 23. A waterspout was sighted stationary ahead. The column moved a mile to the southward of the Elysia and burst with a deafening intonation.

Actor Henley Discharged.

Mrs. J. Hoffman Martin, who was anxious to have Actor Edward Henley arrested last night in time to prevent the performance of "Cymbeline" by Margaret Mather's company, was in no hurry to appear in court this morning to prosecute him for his alleged theft of $50. Magistrate Deuel had to postpone the case once, and when Mrs. Martin did come it quickly appeared she had no case. Henley was discharged much to her disgust, and she declared she would have him arrested again. For his part he said he would prosecute Mrs. Martin to the fullest extent of the law.

CHECK-FORGER WEBSTER IS CAUGHT.

Breaks Down and Confesses to His Irregularities When Arrested and Questioned by the Police.

With the arrest of C. D. Webster yesterday the existence of a dozen bogus checks, to which the signatures of prominent residents and public officials were affixed, was explained. When arrested two checks on which the signature of County Treasurer D. H. Kochersperger was subscribed were found in his possession.

Numerous checks to which the name of J. H. Shepard of Dolese & Shepard Stone company was attached have been tendered and cashed by Webster, whose operations extend over three months. In each instance the amount received by Webster by means of his forgeries have netted him between $2 and $50. The name of Supt. J. H. Craig of the Water Office was affixed to some of the forged checks.

Under the Washburne administration Webster was connected with the Special Assessment Office, but was dismissed when the succeeding administration came in.

Charles Knight, summons clerk in the Sheriff's office; R. K. Gilchrist of A. M. Rothschild & Co.; M. Thompson of the Thompson Music company; McClave & Sons, No. 6323 Madison avenue; Miller's drug store, Sixty-third street and Oglesby avenue; James H. Winn, jeweler, State and Adams streets; C. D. Weston, No. 6201 Wentworth avenue; and Charles Gurney, connected with the Chicago Cottage Organ company, were victims of the check forgeries.

When questioned by the police Webster broke down and confessed.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shopworn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 80-80 Wabash avenue.

TO REDISTRICT INDIANA.

REPUBLICANS IN CAUCUS DECIDE AS TO POLITICAL LEGISLATION.

Congressional Districts to Remain as They Are, but the Legislative Apportionment Will Be Altered—The Election Law to Be Revised So That a Name Can Be Placed on the Ticket Only Once—Pencil Marks Instead of a Stamp for Ballots.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The Republicans in the Legislature held a caucus tonight as to political legislation. Over the protests of several members who had desired a Congressional reapportionment of the State it was decided to leave the districts as they are.

On the question of legislative apportionment a committee was appointed to take all the legislative apportionment bills that have been introduced thus far—a half dozen or more—put them into one bill and redistrict the State into legal divisions.

It was also decided to revise the election law so that no man shall have his name on the ticket more than once, thus doing away with any future case of fusion and also providing for marking the ballots with a pencil instead of a stamp.

GOLD DEMOCRAT VOTED FOR SPOONER

Made a Speech Denouncing the Silverites and Col. Spooner Sent Him a Bouquet When He Closed.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—John C. Spooner was formally elected United States Senator by the Wisconsin Legislature at noon today. Every Republican in both Houses voted for him, including A. R. Hall, who refused to vote for him in caucus. Assemblyman Jesse A. Clason of Dodge County, a gold Democrat, created a flurry when his name was called. He said he was elected as a gold Democrat, but he knew no better way to express the contempt of his constituents for the damnable doctrines of the Chicago platform, and for those who thought in the hour of defeat that he and his associates should sit in sackcloth and ashes, than to vote for a man of whom good Democrats have no cause to complain—John C. Spooner. At the conclusion of this talk a handsome bouquet of roses, from Col. Spooner, was carried to his desk by a page. The Democrats of the Lower House voted for W. C. Silverthorn. In the Upper House two of the four Democrats voted. Solliday (gold) for Vilas and Burke (silver) for Silverthorn.

TALKS TO THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

Annual Meeting Characterized by Three Addresses on Social Questions.

The Union League club held its annual business meeting and dinner last night, the retiring President, C. C. Kohlsaat, in the chair. The President-elect, T. B. Bryan, sent a letter of thanks and regrets from Washington, D. C., where he is suffering from a severe attack of neuralgia, and the retiring President was requested to preside for the evening, and to send a telegram of sympathy and greeting to President Bryan. First Vice-President-elect L. L. Bond also sent a letter of acceptance and regrets.

A. M. Pence offered a series of resolutions commending the arbitration treaty and deprecating the interference of this country in the troubles of any other nation or people whatever. But E. F. Cragin raised the point of order that both the constitution and bylaws of the club prohibited the springing of political questions on the club before the Committee on Political Action had reported on them. Numerous motions were then made to refer the resolutions to different committees, but the chair ruled Mr. Pence's resolutions out of order, and they were dropped.

The President then announced as the topic of discussion for the evening: "The Bearing of Recent Social Legislation in Europe Upon American Social Problems."

The speakers who discussed this theme were Prof. John Graham Brooks of Harvard University, Prof. Edmund J. James of the University of Chicago, and Virchand R. Gandhi.

Prof. Brooks was led mainly to the discussion of the subjects of child labor, and the regulation of profitable franchises by municipal corporations. He taxed the system of child labor prevalent in many places, and especially in Illinois, with being responsible for every sort of social loss, inconvenience, and distress.

Prof. James' address was much in the same vein, and was a strong corroboration of Prof. Brooks' position. He dwelt most fully, however, on the subject of municipal revenue, showing that it was a matter of impossibility for cities to raise all or even the greater part of the revenue necessary for their various needs by taxation.

The remarks of Mr. Gandhi were brief, and tended to the same point. All of these addresses were warmly received and applauded.

ARREST DELAYS CORBETT'S PLAY.

Actor W. F. Doyle, Unknown to the Pugilist, Is Taken on a Charge of Larceny.

Pugilist Corbett's play, "A Naval Cadet," was delayed for an hour last night at the Lincoln Theater by the arrest of Actor W. F. Doyle, charged with larceny. The complaint against Doyle was made by Miss Catherine Rudder of Aurora, who said the actor had disposed of a ring belonging to her and valued at $150.

The arrest was unknown to Corbett until preparations were being made to begin the play. When the curtain rose, after an hour's anxious waiting, the audience wondered at the excitement displayed by the pugilist and the villain in the play, impersonated by Doyle.

Meantime Corbett had leaped into a carriage and driven to the Harrison Street Police Station, where he tried to effect the release of Doyle.

He was told he would have to go to the Central Police Station. A few moments later the pugilist rushed into the Detective Bureau and excitedly asked Lieut. Wood if he would not release the prisoner. The matter was compromised upon a deposit of $300, and after another hurried trip to the Harrison Street Station Doyle was released.

CHICAGO TRAVELING MEN INCINERATED

Two Representatives of Houses in This City Lose Their Lives in a Hotel Fire.

Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The New Windsor Hotel was destroyed by fire at 5 o'clock this morning. Isaac H. Pray, representing the wholesale produce house of M. J. Power & Co., Chicago, and E. A. Mullison, traveling for Carson & Co., druggists' sundries, also of Chicago, perished in the flames.

Pray came in on a late train about 2:40 this morning, and had been in bed an hour when the fire, which was caused by an explosion of a lamp in the hallway, broke out. His body was burned to a crisp. His parents reside in Springfield, Mo., and the remains of the unfortunate man were sent there this evening.

Med. clinics and hospitals use Sander's Eucalyptol; effect marvelous. Ask physicians.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. Winamac. E. & W.
A NEW COLLAR.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
John Lewandowski, Julia Ostrenska	28—18
Thomas J. Nash, St. Louis, Lizzie V. Roetter, St. Louis	23—19
Josef Kotva, Antonina Fouchova	24—21
Paul Szozerba, Maryanna Michalewicz	33—22
Albert F. Wentzloff, Maggie Wilson	22—20
John Howe, Sarah Gibbons	29—22
George Burkart, Alma G. Ehrhardt	25—21
William H. Kane, Mary G. Golden	21—18
Patrick Nixon, Winifred Gleason	22—20
John Borrmann, Emma Geritz	38—31
Theodore Smith, Margaret Rehm	24—24
Jeff Goldstone, Emma Robinson	35—31
Wladislaw J. Gredrechowicz, Mary Omila	26—21
Michael Conlin, Maggie McCarthy	30—25

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John Powers, Ida Mulcahy	48—20
Emil Kulton, Bertha Anderson	23—21
James Crowley, Annie Humphrey	23—23
Robert Lewis, Huldah Buford	43—38
Euphan Marchall, Amelia Hein	25—22
Henry Nelson, Mary Clancy	22—20
John Carlson, Hilma Johnson	24—21
Robert F. Williams, Mary E. Johnson	29—26
Carl Dahlke, Lina Meindel	36—26
Otto F. Williams, Olive Wiese	28—20
Thomas B. Hunter, Jennie L. Winne	26—24
Michael Frediani, St. Paul, Minn., Victoria Rosasco	25—18
Ralph Davini, St. Paul, Minn., Mary Rosasco	28—20
Robert Weyh, Mary Noland	22—20
John F. Wallace, Irene C. Excell	21—19
Louis Badendeck, Carrie Mayer	45—35
Charles E. Dahlen, Effie C. Blomgren	37—27
Harry Bronstein, Esther Silberman	26—22
William Britton, Matthilda Kenz, San Diego, Cal	36—21
Frank J. Campbell, Agnes Weir	27—24
Michael Devine, Mary Fallon	31—29
Jacob Rosch, Katie Scholtes	26—22
Mahlon Mills, Theresa Doyle	37—24
John W. Feehan, Margaret A. Ryan	37—27
Sam Onsem, Margaret Wilson	45—28
John Strake, Barbara Svec	25—23
Charley Erickson, Elsa Winstrom	26—21
Herman Heller, Mary Konig	32—29
Frank Klein, Sophie Jasiolowski	21—19
Adam A. Kalkowski, Josefa Zentak	27—20
Dana G. Stannard, Kittie Kunger	26—26
Herman Franke, Franceska Janda	28—26

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Forecast for Wednesday:

For Illinois and Indiana, increasing cloudiness, probably light local snows, not so cold, northerly winds.

Ohio, fair in the morning with increasing cloudiness, probably local snows in the afternoon or night, not so cold, northerly to westerly winds.

Upper Michigan and Lower Michigan, partly cloudy, with light snows at lake stations, westerly winds, not so cold in southeast portion of Lower Michigan.

Wisconsin, generally fair, westerly winds.

Missouri and Iowa, generally cloudy, with light local snows, northerly winds, slight rise in temperature.

Minnesota, generally fair, westerly winds.

North Dakota, light local snows and partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds.

Montana, generally fair weather, not so cold in western portion, westerly winds.

South Dakota, generally fair, light variable winds, not so cold in the eastern portion.

Nebraska, partly cloudy weather, with light snows in eastern portion, northerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Jan. 26, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation, 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.44	14	14	N.	.06	Clo'dy
Bismarck	30.50	—14	—12	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Buffalo	30.12	12	14	W.	Tr.	Snow
Boston	29.66	24	32	W.	....	Clear
Cairo	30.32	12	12	N.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	30.66	—4	—4	N.	Tr.	Clear
Chicago	30.34	—4	—3	W.	....	Clear
Cincinnati	30.32	8	8	N.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.24	2	6	S.W.	....	Clear
Davenport	30.38	—2	—2	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Des Moines	30.46	—2	0	N.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.22	2	8	S.W.	....	Fair
Dodge City	30.46	8	8	N.	.02	Clo'dy
Duluth	30.24	—4	2	W.	....	Clear
El Paso	30.02	52	56	W.	Tr.	Fair
Galveston	30.22	28	30	N.	.02	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.16	12	14	N.W.	.02	Snow
Green Bay	30.24	0	4	S.W.	....	Clear
Helena	30.46	—18	—10	S.W.	....	Clear
Huron	30.54	—14	—8	W.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	30.34	—2	0	N.W.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	29.88	50	54	N.E.	.26	Rain
Kansas City	30.46	4	4	N.	.04	Snow
Little Rock	30.30	20	20	N.	....	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	30.00	58	62	S.W.	....	Fair
Marquette	30.06	4	12	W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Memphis	30.24	14	18	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Montreal	29.68	16	18	S.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Nashville	30.24	16	18	N.	Tr.	Snow
New Orleans	30.10	28	32	N.W.	.14	Clo'dy
New York City	29.96	18	24	W.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.50	0	2	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Oswego	29.94	16	18	W.	Tr.	Snow
Palestine	30.34	18	24	N.	Tr.	Fair
Pittsburg	30.28	8	10	S.W.	....	Clear
Pueblo	30.48	2	6	S.E.	.02	Clo'dy
Rapid City	30.54	—6	2	S.	....	Clear
San Francisco	29.98	50	50	E.	....	Clo'dy
St. Louis	30.28	6	8	N.	....	Clo'dy
St. Paul	30.40	—8	—4	S.W.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.28	22	24	W.	....	Fair
Springfield, Ill.	30.36	0	2	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	30.16	6	10	N.W.	Tr.	Snow
Washington	30.14	20	24	W.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Mannasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 11 degrees below zero; 9 a. m., 10; 10 a. m., 9; 11 a. m., 6½; 12 m., 4; 1 p. m., 3; 3 p. m., 1 degree above; 6 p. m., 1 below. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.83; 6 p. m., 29.83.

DEATHS.

ADAMS—Jan. 25, at 713 Washington-blvd., Carrie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Adams, aged 28 years. Funeral Jan. 28, at 11 a. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

CAVENEY—Martin Caveney, relative of Patrick Mulherin, killed on C. & N. W. tracks, on Jan. 25. Funeral on Jan. 27, 9 a. m., from Our Lady of Sorrows Church, Jackson-blvd. and Albany-av., by carriages to Calvary.

DUNN—Sarah L. Dunn, aged 50 years, wife of J. H. Dunn, at her residence, 190 S. Robey-st., on Jan. 25, 1897. Funeral on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 10 a. m., to Eighth Presbyterian Church, thence by carriages to Rosehill.

DOTON—Suddenly, Tuesday, Jan. 26, at Fresno, Cal., Charles W. Doton. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ESCHENBURG—Grant W. Eschenburg, aged 31, husband of Della Chase Eschenburg and son of Herman and Emilie Eschenburg, at his home, 1657 Briar-pl., Jan. 26, at 5 o'clock p. m. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

GILLISPIE—William G. Gillispie, Jan. 24, aged 34 years and 3 months. Funeral from St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, Adams and Winchester-av., Jan. 28, at 11 a. m. Carriages to Graceland. Duluth and New Richmond papers please copy.

GATES—At Oakland, Cal., Jan. 25, in the 76th year of her age, Abigail E. Gates, widow of Philetus W. Gates of this city. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JONES—Jean Coyne, Jan. 25, 11:30 a. m., wife of Harry P. Jones. Funeral services Wednesday, 12 m., from late residence, 302 Forest-av., Oak Park. Special car to Rosehill, 1 p. m.

MADLENER—Jan. 25, Fridolin Madlener, aged 61 years. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 2 p. m., from residence, 17 Lake View avenue.

MASON—Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. T. Galt, 550 Dearborn-av., Desire E., wife of the late Nelson Mason. Funeral from 550 Dearborn-av. on Thursday at 2 p. m.

M'NALLY—At Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Jan. 26, John, youngest son of the late Terence and Emma McNally. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 28, at 9:30 a. m., from the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Rosa Brooks, 42 Sheffield-av., to St. Vincent de Paul's Church, and by carriages to Calvary.

SLAUGHTER—Jan. 25, 1897, Mary E., wife of A. O. Slaughter. Funeral services at the house, 4548 Drexel-blvd., Wednesday, Jan. 27, 11 a. m.

SMALE—Mrs. James S. Smale, Tuesday morning. Funeral Thursday, at 2, from her late residence, 4862 Washington-av. Burial private.

WOOD—Dr. J. S. Wood, at 6:30 a. m., Jan. 26, at the residence of F. E. Ballard, Oak Park. Funeral on Thursday at 2:30.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE CHICAGO Theosophical Society, to have been held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, at Room 426 26 Van Buren-st., at 8 o'clock, is postponed. Members and visitors will attend on said evening the Countess Constance Wachtmeister's lecture at Kimball Hall, No. 243 Wabash-av., at 8 p. m. Subject: "Man and Woman the Masters of Their Own Destinies." The Brahmacharin Bodhibikshu will be on the platform.

MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO GUARANTY Fund Life Society are hereby notified that the thirteenth annual meeting will be held at the society's offices, Old Colony Building, Chicago, at 1 o'clock p. m., Thursday, Jan. 28, 1897, for the election of three directors and the transaction of such other business as the Statutes of the State of Illinois may provide. CHAS. I. WESTERFIELD, Secretary.

MR GEORGE M. COFFIN OF WASHINGTON, D. C., will lecture on "Theosophy, Karma, and Reincarnation" at Recital Hall, Auditorium Building, this evening at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—LADIES TO SHOW SAMPLES IN office; no experience necessary; wages $10 per week. Apply at Room 234, or parlors of the Tremont House, at 5 to 8 p. m. today.

GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE: I HAVE COMplete plans (prepared for own use) of elegant, convenient, sanitary suburban, or country residence; for sale cheap. Engineer, 504 Dearborn-av., Chicago.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.
HOOLEY'S—EXTRA MATINEE TOMORROW.
LAST WEEK... Mr. N. C. GOODWIN
Supported by MAXINE ELLIOTT and Company.
TONIGHT and SATURDAY EVE. AN AMERICAN CITIZEN
Thursday (only time)..........A GILDED FOOL
Fri. Ev'g. and Special Mat. Thursday—
DAVID GARRICK & THE SILENT SYSTEM
Saturday Matinee..................THE RIVALS
Feb. 1—Mr. WILSON BARRETT'S Great London Success, THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
Benefit to Richard Golden at Columbia Friday, at 1:30 p. m. All the leading attractions.

HOPKINS—SOUTH SIDE.
HOPKINS
The Triumphal Vaudeville Engagement.
PAULINE HALL
PEARL ANDREWS, BRUETT & RIVIERE, LA ROCHE, WHITING SISTERS, VENETIAN SERENADERS, TOM MACK, AND MANY OTHERS. Belasco's romantic Drama, MAY BLOSSOM.

THE COLUMBIA—Only Matinee Saturday.
DE WOLF HOPPER
In the Success of the Season,
EL CAPITAN
Watch for the 300th Performance and Souvenirs. Friday Afternoon—The Great GOLDEN BENEFIT. Every Attraction in the City Assists.

STEINWAY HALL—Van Buren street, near Michigan avenue.
BURTON HOLMES LECTURES.
Matinee Today at 2, Tonight at 8, Last Times of
"SOUTHERN SPAIN."
Tomorrow, Fri. and Sat. Eves., Sat. Matinee,
"THE REAL JAPAN."



Here's a chance to taste the joys of cold weather.
Ulsters and Overcoats,
all but a few of 'em Rogers, Peet & Co. goods—were $15, $18, $20, $22, $23, $25, and a few already marked down from $33,
Now $15.
Hatman says: "Say something about warm winter caps."
50 cents and up.
F. M. ATWOOD
N. W. Cor. Clark and Madison-sts.

THE HAYMARKET.
HAYMARKET
Performances Every Day 12:30 to 10:30.
Wormwood's Animals, Burt Shepard, Post & Clinton, William Gilbert, The Mayo Brothers, Walter McMahon, Ernie Veronee, Sheridan & Sheridan, 7 Reed Birds, Howard & Bland, Harry Thomson, Bartlett & May, Arline Rumsey, Allen & Oro, Mons. Hanlon, Cole & Fields.
Continuous Vaudeville—5, 10, 15, 25c.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Constans & Ida, 4—Livingston Troupe—4, Girard Leon, Ada Melrose, Kaye & Henry, 3—Geller Troupe—3, Mike Whalley, French Sisters, 4—Musical Luciers—4, Billy Van, Hilda Thomas, F. Barry, 3—Morellos—3, Lucia Palma, Leon Sisters, Williams & Adams, Signor Erni, Holmes & Waldon.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Russell Brothers, B. Fagan & Miss Byron, Mazuz & Mazett, Johnny Carroll, The 2 Bernards, Charles Diamond, Mullany & Lincoln, Millie Stevens, Lizzie B. Raymond, McAvoy & May, Staley & Birbeck, Meyer Cohen, Rawson & June, Edna Collins, The Marians, Plamondon.
PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

COLISEUM.
..EVERY DAY THIS WEEK..
From 2 p. m. Till 11 p. m.
CYCLE SHOW
Conducted by the National Cycle Board of Trade. Concerts afternoon and evening by PHINNEY UNITED STATES BAND, consisting of sixty picked musicians. Admission, 50 cents.

PALMER'S GREAT NORTHERN THEATER.
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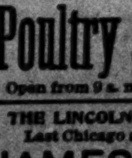
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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 27, 1897.

THE ballot box is the only palliative for those General Electric shocks.

IN spite of the warm weather in Cuba Gen. Weyler reports excellent slaying.

THE ice companies will reveal in the spring exactly what ruined the ice crop.

ONE HUNDRED fires in one day indicates the entire Fire Department must have gone to blazes.

AFTER all those slurs on its good name it is not surprising that winter has got its backbone up.

CITY CLERK VAN CLEAVE has carried on a very instructive game of "tag," but it now appears he is about to be "it."

THE degrees of Chicago's charity rise in proportion to the fall in the mercury. This is a ratio that is always rational.

THESE are the days when policemen are Samaritans and firemen are heroes, and let it be conspicuously recorded to their credit.

RELIEF trains ought to be run on the surface lines or else the companies should boldly announce they are in the cold storage business.

KEY WEST has been the hottest point in the country during the cold snap, which is a fitting distinction for this manufacturing center of warm Cuban news.

IT is reported that brakemen abandoned their trains in Northern Georgia because of excessive cold. This is conducting a railroad business with a "reckless abandon."

THE "seat or no fare" proposition now before the Council has alarmed the street car companies. They fear the demonetization of the straps, the present largest source of revenue.

A PROMISING "first night" was postponed in New York because the leading man was arrested just before the performance on account of an unpaid "note." There appear to be some disadvantages after all in being a "noted actor."

UNDER the stimulus possibly of the prevailing wave of charity the City Council gave away to a hungry corporation a few million dollars' worth of Chicago streets. While it is eminently desirable that the hungry should be fed, the line must be drawn at professional beggars.

THE insurance companies may well pray for the departure of the present cold term. During the last two days there have been ten fires in each of which the loss has been over $100,000. Chicago has lost $1,015,000 in four fires, Philadelphia $2,600,000 and perhaps more in two fires, while other localities have lost $480,000. The total loss of the last two days, at this writing, is $4,095,000, as compared with $1,525,000 in the previous twenty-three days of January. Adding to this sum the amount lost by smaller fires in the last two days, the total destruction amounts to over $4,700,000.

THE New York stock market yesterday opened firm and dull. Local stocks were steady and dull. Sterling rates were weak in the morning, but showed some strength before the close of the banking hours. New York exchange sold at 50 cents discount.—Leading speculative produce markets fairly active, but heavy in tone, wheat leading in a decline. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed 2 cents lower, corn ⅛ cent lower, oats ⅝ cent lower, cash rye 1¼ cents lower, barley steady, flaxseed steady, May pork 7½ cents lower, and lard and ribs 5 cents lower.

THE Revenue committee of the Real Estate Board has prepared two bills concerning the assessment of property, and will work hard to get them through the Legislature. One of them directs that the fair cash value of all property, real and personal, be set down in one column, and that one-tenth of that valuation be taken as the assessed value for the purpose of taxation. This was one feature of the revenue bill submitted by the Real Estate Board two years ago. Its friends contend that assessments made in the manner proposed will not abound in inequalities, as the present assessments do. Others favor the proposed change because they think it will be possible to get more money out of the taxpayers. The other bill provides for Supervisors of Assessments in this county, to be selected by the County Judge, and for a general real estate assessment once in every five years. It provides also much better facilities for the revision of assessments, and the correction of accidental or deliberate discriminations. Those inequalities in assessments which have been the cause of so much complaint will be much less likely to occur if this bill is passed.

MORE ample reports from Topeka, Kas., add many picturesque features that were not included in the early accounts of the enthusiastic reception given to that distinguished journalist and Cuban expert, Mr. Murat Halstead. It appears the episode in the House of Representatives when the glamour of Mr. Halstead's greatness so confused the presiding officer that he introduced the notable guest as Col. Watterson was only an insignificant prelude to an impressive oratorical triumph in the evening. The solemn privilege of introducing Mr. Halstead on this later occasion devolved upon the Hon. Edward Little, who courted fame in earlier years as the United States Consul to Egypt and a candidate for the United States Senate, and who has won fame at last by becoming the private secretary of Gov. Leedy. Mr. Little accomplished the delicate mission of giving Mr. Halstead an encouraging presentation and then taking a conspicuous place on the platform surrendered himself with all his wealth of Egyptian lore to the seductive influences of the speaker's persuasive eloquence. An extract from the report of the Topeka Capital is a valuable human document in explanation of how a great orator affects a great statesmen:

Mr. Little dropped into a troubled sleep. As Mr. Halstead waxed more and more eloquent the mysterious sleeper redoubled his efforts and added power to his audible breathings, which in the beginning rose and fell in mournful cadences. From an artistic standpoint the picture was a perfect one. Mr. Little reclined at an angle of about ninety degrees, his arms and legs mixed up in graceful abandon, his handsome and debonair face wreathed in uneasy smiles, while the adjacent particles of ether were displaced with the audible and ominous rumblings of his troubled slumber. No person could look on that living picture of guilelessness and boyish innocence and say that Mr. Little uttered an untruth when he stated that the dogs of Egypt have barked at the pyramids unanswered for fifty centuries.

When Mr. Halstead discovered that he had succeeded in putting to sleep so eminent a man as Mr. Little he probably considered that it would be wanton greed to strive for other honors, for he hastily brought his lecture to a close. The merriment of the audience proved of marked assistance in reaching this hurried termination. Mr. Halstead is now in a position to join that growing army of seekers after truth who are yearning to know "what is the matter with Kansas?"

THE LIBEL LAW REPEAL BILL.

Representative Revell, the author of the bill to give Chicago Aldermen $8,000 a year, has introduced a bill to repeal the newspaper libel law of 1895. According to him the law is unconstitutional, and deprives "the masses"—meaning "the bosses"—of the protection they should have against the "taking away of their good name."

THE TRIBUNE defies Mr. Revell or the men who stand in the background and are using him as a catspaw to name one person who has been injured by this law, which has been on the statute books nearly two years. The same measure has been in force in Minnesota and other Northwestern States for a longer period; and no complaint of its workings has been made by any innocent, honest man.

The Illinois Legislature passed the law two years ago in order to protect newspapers against marauding shysters and blackmailers and boodlers. The law has done that. It has protected papers which were not actuated by malicious motives when they published a libel and enabled them to exonerate themselves from the payment of punitive but not of actual damages; but it has not enabled newspapers to persist maliciously in untruthful criticism of anybody. If any member of the Legislature or of the City Council has been unjustly assailed he has always had it in his power to demand a prompt and complete retraction, and, failing to obtain that, he has had the same right to sue for actual and exemplary (or punitive) damages as if the law had not been passed. No innocent man has suffered under it; no innocent man can suffer under it; for the refusal to retract is prima facie evidence of malice if the statement complained of is not true and cannot be established in court. We have not as yet heard of any case in which a refusal to retract has been followed by a libel suit successfully prosecuted to a conclusion, although the law does not interfere with, but rather helps, the injured person who begins a suit after a retraction is denied. Nor have we heard of any case in which a retraction has prevented a complainant from obtaining substantial justice both in court and out of it. Why, then, should there be any pretense that the law has operated to the injury of anybody or given undue preference to one class of citizens over another? We say this pretense is untrue and fraudulent on its face.

The law of 1895, the provisions of which most people may have forgotten, reads as follows:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, etc., That in any action brought for the publication of a libel in any newspaper in this State the plaintiff shall recover only actual damages, if it shall appear at the trial of such action that such publication was made in good faith, and that there were reasonable grounds for believing that the statements set forth in such publication were true, and that its falsity was due to mistake or misapprehension of facts, and that in the next two regular issues of said newspaper, after said mistake or misapprehension was brought to the knowledge of the publisher or publishers of such newspaper, whether before or after suit brought, a correction or retraction was published in as conspicuous a manner and place in said newspaper as was the libel.

Sec. 2. No exemplary or punitive damages shall be recovered in any action brought for the publication of a libel in any newspaper in this State unless the plaintiff shall before bringing suit give notice to the defendant in writing to publish a retraction or correction of the libel, and shall, before bringing suit, allow the defendant a reasonable time in which to publish such retraction or correction. Proof of publication of such retraction or correction shall be admissible in evidence under the general issue in mitigation of damages, and in evidence of the good faith of the defendant, provided that the retraction or correction shall be published in as conspicuous a manner and place in said newspaper as was the libel. Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the case of any libel against any candidate for a public office in this State, unless the retraction of the charge is made editorially in a conspicuous manner at least ten days before the election.

Mr. Revell states that—

It is a law that should never have been placed upon the statutes of our State. Under the law a newspaper can publish a four-column article, with sensational headlines, libeling a man, yet the retraction, though placed in as prominent position as the original article, may be but two or three lines sandwiched in between some other articles.

Mr. Revell's statement is not correct. Can it be that he never read the law with its demands for the "conspicuous" publication of corrections in the "same manner and place" as the original libel? Retractions and corrections have been printed on demand under this law. It has never been charged that the manner of publication was unsatisfactory.

As has been stated, if any person has been injured by a libel he can recover the actual damages he may have suffered. The fact that the publisher is not actuated by malice makes no difference. All the law does is to enable the defendant to show that he was not actuated by malice, and thus escape punitive damages. If he refuses to print a correction then he is liable as if the law had never been passed. Whom can Mr. Revell refer to as a person who has demanded a retraction and received it to his injury, or been denied it and then been prevented from suing for punitive damages to his heart's content.

This is all there is to the law. Why then should Revell talk of its "unconstitutionality" and injustice? Because he has been imposed upon and put up to mischief by the machine leaders. Revell is so uncertain of what he calls his mind that he made the speech nominating Lorimer for Senator in the Cook County caucus and then voted against him on the second ballot. What kind of stuff is he made of, anyhow?

Some of the machine men have been scourged by the papers. They would like to hit back. They cannot sue for libel, for the papers have said nothing but the truth about them. The truth is what they take exception to.

These defeated machine leaders think the repeal of this just law would punish the papers. But the papers will continue to flourish and lash them unmercifully if they deserve it, whether the law is repealed or not. We believe the machine members will be no better off without the law than with it. But they have not the votes to repeal it. The country members know the law is a good and just one, and they will not help these soreheads from Cook, whom they defeated on the Senatorial question, to get a lick back at the press for knocking them out.

THE INUTILITY OF A COMMISSION.

The Indianapolis monetary conference resolved that it would ask Congress to authorize the President to appoint a commission to devise a plan for the reform of the currency. It resolved further that if Congress declined to do that an unofficial commission should be appointed by the Executive committee selected at Indianapolis, to study the subject, get up a plan, and submit it to Congress.

The criticism of THE TRIBUNE was that Congress would not authorize the appointment of a commission; that it would not pay the least attention to the recommendations of any commission, whether of its own creation or gotten up by outsiders; and, finally, that there was no need of a commission to tell Congress what to do when the duty of that body was so very clear.

The New York Evening Post is of a contrary opinion. It thinks a commission is needed "for the reason that every other mode of securing currency reform and the breaking of the 'endless chain' has been tried." Then it goes on to state that the best way to get Congress to act is by stirring up the people—"by agitation, by discussion, by instruction"—until they demand that their representatives attend to the currency question.

According to the Evening Post, a "popular agitation" is what is needed, and the best possible method of stirring up the voters is in its judgment the one adopted by the delegates to the Indianapolis conference.

Whether they ought to go to Congress and ask for a commission or appoint a commission of their own is a matter of secondary importance. The important thing is to agitate. Congress will take no offense at either method if the people show an interest in the question, because when they take such an interest they will elect members with reference to this subject.

THE TRIBUNE believes fully in the virtues of "agitation." It has been agitating for some years for the purpose of opening the eyes of the people to the dangers which threaten them from a vicious currency system. But THE TRIBUNE does not believe "agitation by commission" will have any perceptible effect on the people.

It is most desirable that the currency should be reformed speedily—this year. The matter should be attended to before there can be another run on the Treasury for gold. If the appointment of a commission were to be authorized at the extra session there would be an inevitable delay while the commission was investigating and getting at a plan.

Its members would travel over the country and have hearings in all large places. Doubtless the free silverites, or currency deformers, would insist on having a representative on the commission. He would invite all the financial cranks and lunatics in the United States to appear before it. The commission would submit to Congress finally a majority report, two or more minority reports, and a mass of testimony, which, when printed, would make a huge book.

While the commission was uselessly busy Congress would be idle. What mischief might happen while it was waiting for the commission no one can tell. When Congress had received the report of that body it would go on to legislate as if there never had been a commission.

A commission will simply delay action, and can give Congressmen no information they have not now. They are aware of the fact that the greenbacks are a menace to the country; that they are out of circulation; that they are held by banks which use them to draw gold out of the Treasury; that it is in the power of the banks to draw out all the gold it contains and break down the financial system; and that the banks should not have this power.

These are simple truths. The Congressmen who are for sound money know them, and do not need instruction from a commission. Therefore nothing is to be gained by calling on Congress to authorize the appointment of a commission to tell Congress to do what it knows ought to be done.

Supposing Congress refuses to have a commission. Then what is to be gained by the appointment of a volunteer commission? Its members will hold private meetings and elaborate a plan. But that will not be "agitation." That will not be awakening the people by discussion and instruction. Could not the men who may compose such a commission make a more effective use of their time?

THE TRIBUNE sees no reason to change its previously expressed opinion. A commission is no more needed to tell Congress how it shall reform the currency than to tell Congress that more revenue is needed for the support of the government, or how to get it.

LAST EXPLOIT OF THE COUNCIL.

Monday night the Council passed by a two-thirds vote an ordinance granting for twenty years the monopoly use of thirty miles of city streets to a street railroad company which is required to pay only a mere trifle for the valuable franchises conferred on it.

Among the streets thus given away is Wabash avenue from Twenty-third to Sixty-third street, a distance of five miles. For the exclusive use of this street the company is to pay a mileage rental commencing at $200 a mile and rising to $500 for the last five years of the franchise.

Five hundred dollars is one-tenth of 1 per cent on $500,000. That is the most the corrupt Council thinks the General Electric should pay for the use of a street valued for franchise purposes at half a million dollars. The citizens contribute the main part of the stock in trade of this corporation, and all they get in return is a miserably inadequate rental.

The original ordinance provided for the payment to the city of a percentage of the gross receipts, starting at 1 per cent per annum and rising gradually to 5 per cent. That was only a quarter of what should have been paid, but the company thought the city would get too much. So it ordered its Aldermen to strike out the percentage provision and substitute the mileage rental under which the city will get less.

The honest Aldermen did their best to secure the adoption of amendments to protect the rights of the city and its citizens. The well disciplined majority tabled those amendments one by one. The propositions that it pave the streets it was to occupy, that it keep them in repair, and that it clean them were voted down. So was the amendment providing for the payment of an adequate percentage of the gross earnings.

The ordinance makes the rate of fare 5 cents. A motion was made to amend to the effect that the rate of fare "should not exceed 5 cents," thus reserving to the Council the right of regulation. Thirty-nine Aldermen voted against that amendment.

It was explained to them that unless this amendment was adopted it would be much more difficult for future Councils to reduce fares. That only confirmed them in their position. They want the hands of future Councils to be so tied that they can do nothing for the people.

Then the ordinance giving away franchises worth millions was jammed through by a vote of 46 to 16. Those who voted for it were:

*Gleason,	Gazzolo,	*Hoyer,
Coughlin,	*Campbell,	Plotke,
*Best	Kahler,	*Weisbrod,
*Doerr,	*Holman,	*Milne,
Kent [Fifth],	*Mugler,	Portman,
*Stuckart,	*Haas [15th],	*Finkler,
Martin,	Anderson,	*Foster,
*Haas [Sev'nth],	*Lenke	*Sayle,
Brenner,	*Revere,	*McCarthy,
*Bennett,	Knudson,	Mulcahy,
Meek,	*Brennan,	*Utesch,
*Bidwill,	Rogers,	Mowrer,
Kienha,	Powers,	*Greenacre,
*Novak,	*Hartwick,	*Shepherd,
Miller	Probst,	Howell—46.
*Hambleton,		

Those whose terms expire this year are designated by a star. It will be seen that there are twenty-seven of them. The records of these men have been compiled and published by the Municipal Voters' League. With one or two exceptions those records are very bad. Monday night's work makes them worse.

Election day is only a little over two months off, and yet a batch of Aldermen who want to be reëlected defy their constituents by handing over to a street railroad company privileges worth millions for which it has to pay nothing to the city. Will the wards which have sent these men to the Council reëlect them in April?

Of course Mayor Swift will veto this villainous ordinance. In doing so he will state to the Aldermen the value of the franchises granted and the proper compensation the company should make for them. He will show that the value of the rails, cars, and power-houses contributed by the company is but a bagatelle compared with the value of the streets contributed by the city, and that therefore the former should pay a good percentage of its gross earnings and also pave, repair, and clean the streets it uses.

REDUCTION IN RAILROAD CHARGES.

The following table shows the average passenger and freight rates per mile of the American railways for the years 1890-'96, both inclusive:

Year.	Revenue passenger per mile.	Revenue per ton of freight per mile.
1890	2.167 cents	.941 cent
1891	2.142 cents	.895 cent
1892	2.126 cents	.898 cent
1893	2.108 cents	.878 cent
1894	1.986 cents	.860 cent
1895	2.040 cents	.839 cent

And a further reduction for 1896.

It appears that there has been such a decline in freight rates during the six years which have elapsed since the boom year of 1890 that the roads charge on the average a cent per ton per mile. Passenger rates have fallen also, but not in the same proportion.

The shippers of freight during the lean years of 1895 and 1896 paid 10 per cent less per ton per mile than they did during more prosperous years. They should be thankful for that reduction, small as it is compared with the reductions in some other quarters.

But the railroads did not lower their rates on account of sympathy for their customers. They charged less because they felt the public could not pay more, or rather because they saw the conditions were such that their earnings would be greater with lower rates, which made the burden of hard times a little easier for shippers than with high rates, which would have repelled traffic.

Railroad managers are in the habit of announcing that if they charged the same freight rates that foreign railroads do their earnings would be enormous. They always forget to add that if such rates were charged here the American roads would not have the freight to carry they have now. Much of it could not stand the higher rates which would cut down the volume of business so greatly that the roads would not make as much as they do now.

LILIUOKALANI AND GROVER.

The country has been agreeably entertained by the series of coincidences that whenever Liliuokalani, former Queen of Hawaii, reached the National Capital President Cleveland, her former champion, had just departed in search of some homeless ducks. It was not to be expected that the coincidences could continue indefinitely, especially when such an indefatigable ex-Queen was conducting one branch of the coincidences, and it has therefore happened that her patience has been rewarded by a personal interview with the artless dodger.

The details of that interview unfortunately do not redound to the credit for frankness previously held by the President. There is a suggestion of blandishment in his expressed delight that she did not disappoint him by refraining from making him a visit. His evident reluctance to permit any relapses into silence to creep into the interview shows a feverish desire to evade the specter of those hurried exits to the ducking grounds that must have been constantly confronting him. This undoubtedly was the reason why he "chatted gayly," who is seldom known to be gay, and why "his face lighted up with pleasure," whose face seldom is anything but heavy. There may have been, however, a diplomatic purpose in the Presidential mind to avoid another unpleasant topic. It is known that the ex-Queen never really becomes loquacious and eloquent until she gets started on her favorite topic, "restoration," and it had been freely hinted that she intended to air her entire verbal repertory on that subject when she could reach the President's ear. It is possible, therefore, that the unwonted gayety assumed by the Chief Executive was an adroit subterfuge to head off "restoration," and there seems to be a basis for this suspicion in the closing words of the Washington report of the episode: "Not one word was said about restoration."

JAMIESON'S BIG GRAB.

While he was County Purchasing Agent Dr. Jamieson got $5,000 a year, and was glad to get it. He should have been, for it was all he was worth, though he did more work than he is doing in his present office, which he will hold for six years.

As Clerk of the Appellate Court he receives in fees, it is said, about $20,000 a year, and the work of the office is done by subordinates. The venerable and learned Judge Gary and his colleagues, Judges Waterman and Shepard, all of them men of great legal ability, and all of them very hard workers, receive $7,000 a year apiece, or $21,000 per annum, altogether.

Thus the Clerk of the court, professional politician, is to receive almost as much yearly for purely clerical services as will all the three Judges whose servant he is. Jamieson has a six-year term. So have the Judges. At the end of his term he can retire with a fortune acquired from fees which ought to go into the Treasury of the county. He will make in one year about as much as one of the Judges makes in three years.

If Judge Gary is worth $7,000 a year how much is Jamieson worth? Perhaps $2,000. But that would be a high figure, for up to this time he has shown no disposition to attend faithfully to his duties as Clerk. His labors consist in running a machine, in trying to elect an unfit candidate as Senator, and in promising to members offices of which he did not have the giving.

Perhaps there are members of the Legislature who want to do a little real reforming. Then they should leave the libel law alone and devote themselves to the startling case of Thomas the Promiser, who is given the pay of three Judges and does not do the work of one Clerk.

The members saw a great deal of Jamieson during the early part of this month. He was always at Springfield with them, and never in his office where he belonged. When the reform members understand that Jamieson holds one of the best paid offices in Illinois, and that his money comes from fees which the Constitution meant should go into the Treasury in all cases, they will no doubt proceed to "reform" him.

A bill should be introduced at once to cut down his excessive, unconstitutional fees, and give him only the pay he deserves. Five thousand per annum would be extremely liberal in his case. If he does not like that compensation, which is exactly what he was willing to take from the county before the election, let him resign.

THE visitation of severe cold has imposed an extraordinary burden on the firemen of Chicago. Their fortitude and courage have been tried almost to the limit of endurance by a succession of fires that in one day amounted to nearly 100. The department has not passed through such an ordeal since the great fire of 1871. It has been caused chiefly by the carelessness or ignorance of householders. In seeking to provide more warmth and in thawing out water and gas pipes lack of prudence and knowledge has resulted in these numerous blazes. But every fire, however trivial in the beginning, proved a summons to the firemen for help and they have responded to the appeals with patient stoicism and not a sign of flinching. In many cases a supply of water was obtained only after chopping away the ice formed in the hydrants, and by this loss of time small fires gained such headway that they yielded only to desperate fighting. The firemen thus were forced not only to endure the bitter cold for hours at a stretch with only brief intermissions for warmth and food, but were covered with ice formed from spray from the hose. Few people can realize the hardships endured by these sturdy heroes in the performance of their ordinary duty. They braved certain suffering and deserve the unqualified sympathy and praise of the community.

THE esteemed St. Louis Chronicle went to press one day this week without any editorial paragraph abusing Chicago.

THERE are many queer people in Chicago, and perhaps there may be found among them men daring enough to brave the fury of a fined and unhatted woman.—Philadelphia Record.

There are boys brave enough, and that is sufficient. They may be found in the galleries.

SEE announcement of fire sale elsewhere.—Wanamaker.

THE chief claim of Editor Pat Donan of Salt Lake City to distinction is that his name is dimly suggestive of Donn Piatt.

WE are here to stay.—Editor Congressional Record.

MR. ALTGELD'S pronunciamento to the effect that McKinley was elected by fraud is regarded generally as establishing the absolute fairness of the election.

MR. PEFFER of Kansas ought to get out a book also.

THERE are more than 100 ways of cooking oysters, several of which make them almost as good as if eaten raw.

AS TO the Wabash avenue railway, some of the preliminary underground work appears to have been done already.

COL. WATTERSON, if we comprehend him fully, does not despair of the republic, but he has his doubts.

BESIDES all that, the high theater hat does not protect the ears in cold weather.

THE man who usually goes fishing in summer lies now about his thermometer.

THE people on Mars may be trying to ask if this is cold enough for us.

DROP a frozen tear for the boy who drives the milk wagon.

THE oldest inhabitant ought to contribute a little.

PLEASE shut the door!

IN A MINOR KEY.

Too Conservative.

"My thermometer indicated 24° below zero."
"It was only 20° below by mine."
"You must have one of these blamed mugwump thermometers."

No Wonder.

"I didn't see you at the reception last evening."
"No, you were too busy eating."

The Limit Reached.

"How people will lie about the weather when there comes a cold snap!"
"Lie? I heard a story yesterday that an overheated stove in a North Side car had set the woodwork on fire!"

Latest New York Fashion.

"I'm going there," she said, "in style!"—
This girl of Gotham did—
And on each slender hand the while
She drew a yellow kid.

Be Careful About the Pronunciation.

"You can wear a porous plaster if you want to," said the man in the mackintosh, "but it's out of date. It's a back number."
"A back number!" exclaimed the man in the long brown ulster. "My experience proves exactly the contrary. It's a back invigorator."

PERSONALS.

A dealer in paper-backed books who carries an immense stock reports that the demand for "James Boys" literature shows no sign of abatement.

C. P. Villiers, "Father of the House of Commons," who has just celebrated his 95th birthday, has represented Wolverhampton uninterruptedly for sixty-two years.

Henry James, President of the Citizens' National Bank of Baltimore, has been chosen President of the Baltimore Clearing-House Association to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Enoch Pratt.

The continued discussion of Mr. Gladstone's views on book-collecting as an intellectual pursuit recalls the fact that at a sale not long ago in New York a book sold for $2.25, and another copy of exactly the same edition, in equally good preservation, for over $100. The only difference was in the binding.

Penhurst Place, said to be one of the most wonderful houses in Southern England, is for sale. It is especially interesting to Americans as the ancient home of Sir Philip Sidney, and it was here that the poet Waller courted Lady Dorothea Sidney, reputed to have been the most beautiful Englishwoman of her time. Waller immortalized her as the "Sacharissa" of his verses, but she married another, the Earl of Sunderland. The story is that in later life the Countess, meeting the poet, reminded him of his early attachment for her and asked him when he would again write verses about her. "When you are as young and as handsome as you were," said the poet rudely.

Mr. J. M. Barrie is probably the only author whose writings have seriously assisted in making the fortune of a tobacconist. This was one of the results, however, of the publication of that popular work, "My Lady Nicotine." Everybody in that book, it will be remembered, smoked a certain Arcadia Mixture, and spoke highly of it at every possible opportunity. Readers then began to ask Mr. Barrie where Arcadia Mixture was to be bought, and Mr. Barrie told his friends that they could buy it, under the name of Craven Mixture, at a certain shop in Wardour street. There was forthwith a run upon the mixture, and the tobacconist's profits probably totaled up to a good deal more than the author's royalties.

The Pope is a great lover of flowers. When he allows himself some recreation he spends the time, if possible, in the Vatican gardens. With gentle touch he will raise the blossoms for inspection, removing dead petals or leaves, almost caressing his favorite plants, before which he often stands in lengthy contemplation.

Some idea may be formed of what the Russian Emperor has to go through by the fact that the ceremonies connected with his coronation eight months ago have not yet come to an end. A few days ago his Majesty held another reception at the Winter Palace to receive the congratulations of more representatives of his faithful subjects. Several hundred persons were presented, comprising 165 different deputations, each one with bread and salt on costly gold and silver plates or other works of art. Long tables in the palace were again loaded with these gifts to the Czar, as at Moscow in May last, and the ceremony observed was exactly the same.—London Standard.

THINK WELL OF GAGE.

Bloomington Pantagraph: It may seem strange to some, but it is true that the laboring men of Chicago quite generally indorse the suggestion of Lyman J. Gage, the banker, for Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Gage has always been a friend of labor, and worked at the carpenter's bench when a young man. He illustrates in his career what intelligent labor can accomplish in this free country, and wage-earners naturally have a pride in him.

Detroit Free Press: All that can be said now is that if the offer is made and accepted by Mr. Gage the Treasurership will be filled from the class of men that should be called on to fill it. Mr. Gage is not a politician, and not even a partisan in any objectionable sense. He is a man of the highest business qualifications and the highest reputation for integrity. He is a man in whom the business public would have implicit confidence, which is the most important thing to be considered in filling the position referred to.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: Lyman J. Gage of Chicago has made a statement to the effect that he has not been tendered the position of Secretary of the Treasury, but that if it should be offered to him he would not feel at liberty to decline. His name is by all odds the best yet mentioned in connection with this most important post. His management of the affairs of the largest bank west of New York has been such as to keep him for a long time in the very front rank of the country's practical financiers. He is in the prime of a hale and vigorous life. His high public spirit and activity in all good works have been noted beyond his city. And the only objection to his appointment so far heard—that he has been an independent in politics—is to our view a crowning proof of his possession of that breadth and temper of mind especially qualifying him for the place. Mr. McKinley will find in Mr. Gage the man he needs.

Boston Journal: Only good words are being said of Lyman J. Gage, the Chicago banker, who is talked of for the Treasury portfolio. Mr. Gage used to be a Republican, but he voted for Mr. Cleveland in 1884. He came back to his old party last year, however, and supported McKinley and Hobart. He began life in the lower ranks of his profession, and has worked his way steadily up until he is the President of the largest bank in the Western States. His present salary is said to be $25,000. He would have to exchange it for $8,000 if he entered the McKinley Cabinet. The Democratic New York Times remarks of him: "So far as we are able to judge of Mr. Gage by his career heretofore, he is very much the sort of Secretary that the business-men of the country both wish and need. Mr. McKinley could in no way so strengthen his administration as by the selection of a man of this type."

Detroit Tribune: Lyman J. Gage, President of the First National Bank of Chicago, is a man of plain speech. When asked whether he would accept the Treasury portfolio in the McKinley Cabinet he answered without equivocation that it had not been offered, but if it should be, he will not feel at liberty to decline. A place-hunter would have been less frank. As a matter of fact the acceptance would mean something of a financial sacrifice to Mr. Gage, for his salary in his present position is considerably in excess of that he would receive as Secretary of the Treasury. It may be that some popular prejudice will attach to Mr. Gage because he happens to be a bank President, but the requirements of the office demand a man who is thoroughly versed in monetary affairs, and in particular he should be conversant with the finances of the United States, so that he can not be made the blind tool of designing persons. Although his powers are largely advisory the Secretary of the Treasury has been a power in several crises of this country, and a man of wide experience and practical ideas will be of more value in that office than a theorist.

CURRENT NOTES.

"Why are you trying to get on the police force, Corker?" "I've grown too heavy for any work requirin' activity, sir."—Detroit Free Press.

"The lady visiting Mrs. Crumpets has a very perspiry complexion." "Yes, she's from Chicago. They drink nothing but boiled water there."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"You have won a great many victories over the insurgents," said the Spanish General's friend. "Yes," was the complacent reply; "and the beauty of it is that there seem to be plenty more where those came from."—Washington Star.

"Darling," said she, "do you love me as much as ever?" "Yes, dearie," said he, with his nose buried in a newspaper. That ought to have satisfied her, but she had to ask: "Why?" "O, I dunno. Habit, I guess."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Darling," he exclaimed, "you can make life a dream for me." She colored deeply. "Yes," she faltered, "if I do say it myself, I'm learning a right-hand hook that will put almost anybody to sleep if it catches the right spot."—Detroit Journal.

"Does your wife worry about burglars?" "Not much," answered Mr. Meekton. "I wonder what she'd say if she found one in the house." "I don't know. But I have an idea that she'd ask him how he dared come in the house without wiping his shoes on the mat."—Washington Star.

A commanding officer, addressing his men at the conclusion of the late Ashanti expedition, expressed his disappointment that they had had no chance of a fight. "But," added he—and he is not an Irishman—"had there been fighting, there would have been many absent faces here today."—Household Words.

Mrs. Strongmind—"And for what are you incarcerated here, my poor man?" The Prisoner—"I married a new woman." Mrs. Strongmind, astonished—"Impossible! You couldn't be put in jail for that." The prisoner—"But I was! I married a new woman, and the old woman I already had put me in here for bigamy."—Household Words.

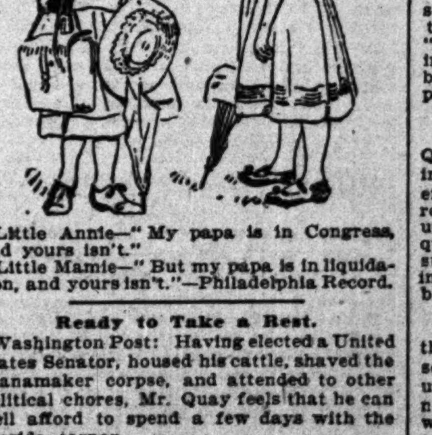
MENU FOR THURSDAY.

BREAKFAST.
Grape fruit.
Cornmeal mush. Cream.
Breakfast bacon. Fried eggs.
Buttered toast. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Venison rechauffé on chafing dish.
Fried bread. Preserves. Tea.

DINNER.
Pea soup.
Boiled corn beef.
Potatoes à l'Anglais. String beans.
Celery salad.
Baked apple dumplings.
Crackers. Cheese. Coffee.

OUTDONE.



Little Annie—"My papa is in Congress, and yours isn't."

Little Mamie—"But my papa is in liquidation, and yours isn't."—Philadelphia Record.

Ready to Take a Rest.

Washington Post: Having elected a United States Senator, housed his cattle, shaved the Wanamaker corpse, and attended to other political chores, Mr. Quay feels that he can well afford to spend a few days with the Florida tarpon.

Humane Appeal for Horses.

An agent of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals daily parades the streets of Boston this winter bearing aloft the appropriate banner: "Please Blanket Your Horses."

Harrison for the Treasury.

New York Sun: For Secretary of the Treasury, Benjamin Harrison would be a most satisfactory nominee. Heavy timber and the patriotic instinct are always valuable qualities in a Cabinet.

Beauty of the Turkish Language.

The Turkish language is said by scholars to be the softest and most musical language of modern times, being better adapted to the purpose of musical notation and recitation than even the Italian.

LIVE TOPICS OF TODAY.

Conspicuous in this end of the century is Maria E. Beasley, whose scheme of a new railroad system, if brought to the successful completion predicted by engineers and business-men, will revolutionize the present mode of transportation between the East and the West. Mrs. Beasley has before been interested in the labor-saving question, as is demonstrated by her barrel-making machines which turn out 1,500 a day, and those for the driving of hoops upon them at the rate of one a minute. To carry perishable commodities long distances she has adopted the old idea of connecting great commercial centers in opposite parts of the country by elevated railroads of two tracks, upon which the cars will travel, without stops at way stations, and uninterrupted by local traffic and street crossings. The motive power is to be electricity, supplied from stations arranged every 50 miles along the way, and applied through Tesla's latest improvements in current transmission. Mrs. Beasley's particular invention is the lock between the cars and tracks, which guarantees to her road greater safety against jumping off rails than that afforded by our present surface mode of transportation. Mrs. Beasley was a familiar figure in the Transportation Building of the World's Fair. She is one of the few women inventors of the South, having been born and raised in that part of our country "before the war."



Maria E. Beasley.

* * *

A new electric locomotive of large dimensions, calculated to draw trains of double the weight of those attached to ordinary engines at a rate of sixty-two miles an hour, has been tried with success on the Western Railroad of France line. The first experiments of this kind were made in 1893 between Havre and Beuzeville with an electric locomotive, which behaved well throughout the trial trip. Owing to the success of this machine the company's engineers constructed two larger locomotives, and it is one of these which has just been tested. It is fifty-seven feet long and of 1,350 horse-power. In spite of their size they wear out the rails less than ordinary locomotives, as the weight is distributed on eight axles instead of four or five. They are safer than the others owing to their elastic character, which enables them to make curves with security at full speed. Great things are, in fact, expected from these contrivances, which, when perfected, will do 100 to 115 miles an hour.

* * *

There is a man in Rockland, Mass., Mr. Benjamin F. Poole, who has the courage to show his humaneness and affection for his pet animals not only while they live and are of service to him but shows his esteem and respect for their memory by burying them in a cemetery owned by him and kept for that purpose alone. He not only buries them with honors but marks their graves with monuments, all of suitable designs. These designs he obtained by advertising for competitive bids. One of them represents the horse asleep in his stall, carefully blanketed, the words "Requiescat in pace" being carved on the side of the marble blanket. Another clever design was a colossal horseshoe on a pedestal, the jockey's cap and whip being drawn on one side of the pedestal. On another slab is cut a horse collar, broken, with the name and age of the horse below it.

* * *

The squabble between McClure's Magazine and the Pall Mall Magazine over the serial rights of Robert Louis Stevenson's posthumous unfinished story, "St. Ives," calls attention to the fact that some of the English magazines are trying to get even with their American competitors, which have invaded the English field, by bidding for an American audience. The Pall Mall has quite a large circulation in this country. One little fact brought to light by the controversy is the relative prices of some of the work of popular writers. Mr. McClure says that he paid Kipling twice as much for the serial rights of "Captains Courageous" as "St. Ives" cost McClure's and the Pall Mall together.

* * *

There are some entertaining pictures of life in Washington seventy years ago in Stratford Canning's diary and letters. "My predecessor," he writes, "had greatly the advantage over me in his collection of good stories. I record one of them to serve as a pattern of the rest. He was Sir Charles Bagot, a man of very attractive manners, intelligent, witty, and kind. An American minister and his wife dining with him one day, he heard Lady Bagot, who was at some distance, say rather quickly: 'My dear Mrs. S——, what can you be doing?' The salad bowl had been offered to Mrs. S——, and her arm was lost in it up to the elbow. Her reply was prompt: 'Only rollicking for an onion, my lady.'"

* * *

The Pennsylvania railroad company has recently adopted a new design of water scoop, known as a balanced scoop, by which it is possible to take on water while the train is running at the rate of sixty or seventy miles an hour. Since 1894 all new passenger locomotives and fast freight engines have been designed to include water scoops, but with the old form of scoop it was necessary to slow down while taking water, while with the improved design no time is thus lost and more water is taken per hundred feet of trough. At seventy miles an hour it is now possible to fill a 300-gallon tender in nine seconds.

* * *

Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare, in his recent book, tells a good story of Father Healy, who was breakfasting with Gladstone lately. Mr. Gladstone said to him: "Father Healy, I went into a church in Rome once, and was offered a plenary indulgence for 50 francs; on what principle does your church grant such things?" Father Healy replied: "Well, Mr. Gladstone, I don't want to go into theology with you, but all I can say is that if my church offered you a plenary indulgence for 50 francs she let you off very cheap."

* * *

A London paper congratulates the theater-goers of the United States on their good manners. In London, as in Paris and other capitals, an audience makes a noise when it is not pleased, and often hisses down a play, while, as the English writer was surprised to find, a New York audience is content to express its disapprobation by leaving the house. The polite frost which killed "The Seats of the Mighty" with Beerbohm Tree as the star was the immediate source of this surprising revelation of transatlantic polish.

* * *

A semi-official notification has been issued by the Prince of Wales recommending that the schemes on the part of the people destined to celebrate in a fitting manner the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne should take the form of "works of mercy among the sick and suffering, and of enterprises that may tend to brighten and ameliorate the condition of the poorer subjects of her Majesty."

* * *

The order requiring mustaches on the Queen's officers runs thus: "A report having been received in the department to the effect that it is getting the fashion in some regiments for young officers to shave the upper lip, the Secretary of State for War requests that you will be so good as to take such steps as you may think necessary to insure the provisions of Queen's regulations being adhered to."

* * *

There is an ominous suggestion in the fact that in a town in Central Missouri a prescription clerk is named Bury, while the undertaker goes under the appropriate cognomen of Knell. And, to make matters worse, if possible, the principal physician of the village is named Coffin.

* * *

Germany is forging ahead in an altogether phenomenal manner with her mercantile marine. In 1871 it consisted of 147 steamships, with a total tonnage of 82,000, whereas last year the government returns showed a total of some 1,200 steamers, with a tonnage of over 1,000,000.

* * *

The rates at the hotels of Atlanta, Ga., today are not exorbitant, but prior to 1851 they were only $12 a month. In that year one hotelkeeper advanced his price to $15, and many of his boarders left rather than submit to the "extortion."

* * *

When Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas completes the term for which he has just been elected he will have served his State in Congress twenty-two years continuously, which is a longer term than has been reached by any other Arkansan.

FOR MORE PUBLIC CASH.

TWIN REVENUE BILLS READY FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Real Estate Board Committee Approves the Measures Already Indorsed by the Civic Federation and Allied Bodies—One Proposed Law Provides for Fixing Standard Values of Property—Other Affords Machinery for Equalizing Assessments

(Continued from first page.)

opportunity to property-owners to corrupt the Assessor and arrange for a low valuation on their property or gives the Assessor and his deputies the chance to levy blackmail upon the property-owners by threats of raising their assessment above that of their neighbors.

"If the Assessor's work is subject to review by competent authorities, who are allowed the necessary time to do this work thoroughly, the opportunity to bribe Assessors or to blackmail property-owners will be taken away.

Avoids Stationary Valuations.

"It is a well-known fact that, owing to the short time allowed the Assessors to make an assessment, it has been the custom to copy the assessment roll made by their predecessors, and while values in localities have increased or decreased, according to circumstances, the Assessor's valuations have remained stationary during a number of years. Consequently whole districts in the older neighborhoods, where property values may have decreased, are paying too much in proportion to property in new neighborhoods, where values have increased. The bill we propose will provide the way to correct this, as well as individual assessments.

Looks for Legislative Approval.

"The bills as prepared have received the indorsement of affiliated societies, who are in sympathy with revenue reform, and we confidently expect will meet with the approval of the members of the Legislature.

"It is not intended to increase the burden of taxation, which is already bearing so heavily upon property-owners, but an opportunity is to be given to bring about an equalization of assessments so that those who are now paying more than their share of taxes shall be relieved, while others who are not paying enough shall be made to pay their just proportion.

Will Produce More Revenue.

"It will enable owners of personal property to make returns to the Assessor, which, under the present law, is impossible, because an honest return means confiscation and any other is perjury. We assert that, if the proposed law is adopted, it will result in a higher assessed valuation and thereby produce more revenue for the use of the different municipalities."

BILL TO CORRECT AND EQUALIZE.

Proposed Reform Machinery for Making Fair Assessments and Increasing the Public Revenue.

The bill for the correcting and equalizing of assessments follows:

"A bill for an act to amend Secs. 58, 66, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 86, 90, 91, 92, 93, 97, and 98 of an act entitled 'An act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' and to repeal an act entitled 'An act to correct irregularities in assessment of property for taxation and in the equalization of assessments for such purposes,' approved and in force May 29, 1877.

"Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That Secs. 58, 66, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 86, 90, 97, and 98 of an act entitled 'An act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' be amended to read as follows:

Rules for Listing Property.

"Sec. 58. All real property subject to taxation under this act, including such as becomes taxable for the first time, shall be listed for the year 1898 and every fifth (5) year thereafter by the owners thereof or their agents, and by such officers or persons as are required to list real property and be valued and assessed for the purpose of taxation. It shall be so listed and assessed to the owner thereof with reference to its ownership and value on the first day of May in the year for which it is listed and assessed, including all real property purchased on that day. No assessment of real property shall be considered as illegal by reason of its not being listed and assessed in the name of the owner thereof. And the name of the owner may be changed upon the assessment books from time to time to correspond with the changes in ownership of the property.

"Such assessment shall be known, and may be referred to as the grand assessment.

Directions to County Clerks.

"Sec. 66. The County Clerk shall on or before the 1st day of May, 1898, and every fifth year thereafter, make up in duplicate for the towns or districts in his county, in books to be provided for the purpose, the lists of lands and lots to be assessed for taxes. Said books shall contain columns for the names of the owners, descriptions of the property, and such other columns as shall be requisite to enable the Assessor to make up the assessment pursuant to law. The clerk shall enter in the proper column opposite the respective tracts or lots the name of the owner thereof so far as he is able to ascertain the same, and for that purpose he shall examine the collector's books last returned to him.

Divided Into Assessment Districts.

"Sec. 72. The County Assessor in counties not under township organization may with the advice and consent of the County Board divide his county into convenient assessment districts and appoint a Deputy Assessor for each district.

"In counties under township organization where a Town Assessor shall be unable alone to perform all the duties of his office he may, by and with the advice of the Town Board of Auditors first obtained, appoint one or more suitable persons to act as deputies to assist him in making the assessment, except that as to any town where in the judgment of the County Board more than two deputies shall be required the County Board shall divide the same into assessment districts, and the Assessor may, by and with the advice of the County Board first obtained, appoint one deputy for each district and such office clerks as may be required to do the business therein in the time required by law. Deputy Assessors in each case shall make their returns to the Assessor.

"In counties not under township organization the County Treasurer shall be ex-officio County Assessor.

County Treasurer Ex-Officio Assessor.

"Sec. 73. With the exception hereinafter provided the County Treasurer shall be ex-officio Supervisor of Assessments in his county. He shall have a suitable office to be provided and furnished by the County Board, in which he shall keep, subject to the inspection of all persons who shall desire to consult the same, the assessment books returned to him as directed by law. He shall keep his office open for business from 8 o'clock a. m. to 5 o'clock p. m., of every day except Sundays and legal holidays. He may by and with the advice of the County Board appoint necessary deputies and clerks, their compensation to be fixed by the County Board and paid by the county.

"The Supervisor of Assessments shall on or before the first Monday in May in each year assemble all Assessors and Deputy Assessors of his county for consultation and shall give such instructions to them as shall tend to a uniformity in the action of the Assessors and Deputy Assessors in his county.

Fines for Neglect of Duty.

"Any Assessor or Deputy Assessor who shall willfully refuse or neglect to observe or follow the directions of the Supervisor of Assessments, which shall be in accordance with the true intention of this act, shall for each offense be fined not less than $50 nor more than $500 or be confined in the county jail not exceeding six months, in the discretion of the court.

"In any county having 20,000 or more inhabitants on the petition of 1,000 or more legal voters of such county, addressed to the County Clerk and filed in his office at least thirty days before the date of election at which the question is desired to be submitted, and praying to have submitted to a vote of the legal voters of such county the question whether such county will have a Board of three Supervisors of Assessments, instead of the County Treasurer being ex-officio such Supervisor of Assessments, the County Clerk shall cause notice to be given of such submission in the same manner as is provided for giving notice of other general election.

County Judge to Appoint.

"The question submitted shall be: 'Shall there be a board of three Supervisors of Assessment?' And such question shall be printed at the head of the official ballot, to be voted at such election. If a majority of the votes cast on that question shall be in favor of such proposition, then the Judge of the County Court shall appoint three suitable and competent persons to be supervisors of assessments, one for the term of one year, one for the term of two years, and one for the term of three years, and yearly thereafter, between the first day of November and the first Monday of December he shall appoint one such person to succeed the person whose term of office shall expire in that year, who shall hold his office for three years and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

May Be Removed for Cause.

"In every case the term of office of the person so appointed shall commence on the first Monday of December in the year of his appointment. Any person so appointed may be removed from office by the County Judge, for cause. Vacancies shall be filled by appointment by the Judge of the County Court. The supervisors of assessments so appointed shall qualify in the same manner and shall have the same powers and perform the same duties as are provided in the case of the County Treasurer acting as supervisor of assessments, and wherever the term of supervisors of assessments occurs in this act the same shall apply to the supervisors so appointed. The board shall keep a record of its acts and doings, and in all cases a majority concurring in any action or decision shall be sufficient. The salary of the members of the Board of Supervisors of Assessments so appointed shall be $5,000 a year each.

Bond for Faithful Work.

"Sec. 74. Every Assessor, Deputy Assessor, and Supervisor of Assessments shall before he enters upon the duties of his office enter into a bond payable to the people of the State of Illinois in the sum of $2,000 or such larger sums as the County Board shall determine, with two or more sufficient sureties, to be approved by the President or Chairman of the County Board, except in the case of the Supervisor of Assessments, whose bond shall be approved by the County Board.

"The condition of the bond shall be that such Assessor, Deputy Assessor, or Supervisor of Assessments, as the case may be, will diligently, faithfully, and impartially perform each and singular the duties enjoined upon him by law. Such bond shall be filed in the office of the County Clerk and recorded at large in a book to be provided for such bonds.

Means of Redress Provided.

"The State, county, town, or any municipality, corporation, or person suffering any loss or damages by reason of any failure to keep and perform any of the conditions of the bond to the best of his ability may recover thereon for its or his use by suit in the name of the People of the State of Illinois. And every Assessor, Deputy Assessor, and Supervisor of Assessments shall also, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe the oath prescribed by the Constitution, which oath shall also be filed in the office of the County Clerk.

"Any Assessor, or Deputy Assessor, or Supervisor of Assessments, or other persons whose duty it is to assess property for taxation or equalize any such assessment, who shall refuse or knowingly neglect to perform any duty required of him by law, or who shall consent to or connive at any evasion of the provisions of this act whereby any property required to be assessed shall be unlawfully exempted in whole or in part or the valuation thereof entered or set down at more or less than as required by law, shall, upon conviction, be fined for each offense not less than $100 nor more than $5,000, or imprisoned in the County Jail not exceeding one year, or both imprisoned and fined, in the discretion of the court; and shall also be liable upon his bond to the party injured for all damages sustained by such party, as above provided.

How to Assess Property.

"Sec. 76. The Assessor shall, between the first day of May and the first day of July in the year 1898, and every fifth year thereafter, in person or by his deputy, actually view and determine as nearly as practicable the value of each tract or lot of land listed for taxation and assess the same at the value required by law, setting down the sums in the proper columns prepared therefor in the duplicate books furnished him.

"In making such assessments he shall set down his valuation of tracts and lots, less improvements, in one column, and his value of improvements in another column, and of the total of the land and improvements in another column. When the tract or lot is not improved his valuation thereof shall be set down in a separate column for unimproved property. He shall also set down in separate columns the number of acres in wheat, corn, oats, meadow, and other field products, the number of acres in inclosed pastures and orchards, and the number of acres in woodlands, whether inclosed or not, in that year.

To Make Annual Reviews.

"He shall also, between the first day of May and the first day of July in each year, list and assess in like manner all real property which shall become taxable and which is not upon the general assessments, and also make and return a list of all new or added buildings or other structures of any kind of over $100 in value, the value of which shall not have been previously added to or included in the valuation of the tract or lot on which such structures have been erected or placed, specifying the tract or lot on which each of said structures has been erected or placed, the kind of structure, and the value of which in his opinion has been added to such tract or lot by the erection thereof; and in case of the destruction or injury by fire, flood, cyclone, storm, or otherwise, or removal of any structures of any kind, or of the destruction of or any injury to orchard, timber, ornamental trees or groves of over $100 in value, the whole of which shall have been included in any former valuation of the tract or lot on which the same stood, the Assessor shall determine as near as practicable how much value less such tract or lot is in consequence of such destruction or injury and make return thereof.

Provides Against Possible Neglect.

"And in case any Assessor shall fail or neglect so to do, then the Supervisor of Assessments may perform that duty. And the Assessor and Supervisor of Assessments shall, in the case of such new or added structure, assess the same according to the principle of this act and add the amount to the assessment of the same property in the grand assessment, and in the case of such destruction they shall abate from the assessment of the tracts or lots so damaged or lessened the proper proportion thereof, estimated according to the same principles.

Must Make True Statements.

"Sec. 78. The Assessor or his deputy shall annually between the first day of May and of July proceed to take a list of the taxable personal property in his county, town, or district, and assess the value thereof in the manner following—to-wit: He shall call at the office, place of doing business, or residence of each person required by this act to list property, and list his name and shall require such person to make correct statement of the taxable property, in accordance with the provisions of this act; and the person listing the property shall enter a true and correct statement of such property, in the form prescribed by this act, which shall be signed and sworn to, to the extent required by this act, by the person listing the property, and deliver the same to the Assessor; and the Assessor shall thereupon assess the value of such property, and enter the valuation in his books:

"Provided, if any property is listed or assessed on or after the first day of July, and before the return of the Assessor's books, the same shall be as legal and binding as if listed and assessed before that time.

Plan of Town Revisions.

"Sec. 86. In counties under township organization the Assessor, Clerk, and Supervisor of the town shall meet on the fourth Monday of June for the purpose of revising the assessment of property in such town. And on the application of any person considering himself aggrieved or who shall complain that the property of another is assessed too low, they shall revise the assessment and correct the same as shall appear to them just. No complaint that another is assessed too low shall be acted upon until the person so assessed or his agent shall be notified in writing of such complaint, if a resident of the county. Any two of such officers meeting are authorized to act, and they may adjourn from day to day, upon notifying those present of the date to which they adjourn, until they shall have finished the hearing of all cases presented to them.

To Return Duplicate Books.

"Sec. 90. The Assessor shall on or before the first day of July of the year for which the assessment is made return one, or one set as the case may be, of his duplicate assessment books to the County Clerk, and the other to the Supervisor of Assessments; except that in counties not under township organization the County Assessor shall return one set of his books to the County Clerk, and the other he shall retain for use as Supervisor of Assessments. Each of said books shall be verified by affidavit of the Assessor.

"The several assessment books returned to the County Clerk shall be filed in his office and be there preserved and kept and no changes or alterations shall be made therein, except as may be allowed in pursuance of this act.

To Deliver Schedules and Statements.

"Sec. 91. The Assessor shall at the same time he delivers said assessment book to the County Clerk also deliver to him all the schedules and statements of personal property which shall have been received by him, indorsed with the name of the person whose property is listed and arranged in alphabetical order, and the clerk shall preserve the same in his office for two years thereafter.

Duties of the Supervisor.

"Sec. 92. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor of Assessments:

"First—To assess all such lands or lots as have not been listed by the County Clerk and not assessed by the Assessor, and to make such alterations in descriptions of real property as he shall find necessary, and when real property has been subdivided since the making of the grand assessment to correct the descriptions so that it shall correspond to the description in the subdivision and distribute the assessment in proper proportions among the lots or parcels into which the land shall have been subdivided; and in case of vacation of a subdivision or any part thereof readjust the descriptions and the assessments accordingly.

To Correct the Errors.

"Second—To correct from time to time any errors which he may discover in the names of the owners, in the valuation, description, or quantity of any tract or lot contained in the list of real property in his county. He shall also in the years other than those when a grand assessment is made correct the valuation of any tract or lot on which any new or added structure of over $100 in value may have been erected or placed, or on which any structure or other thing has been destroyed or injured of like value, agreeably to the return of the Town or District Assessor, made in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 76.

"In making any correction in valuation he shall not erase or change the figures contained in the grand assessment returned to him, but he shall enter his corrections in different colored ink or in a column for that purpose, so that it can always be seen what was the Assessor's valuation and what the valuation is as corrected or changed, and he shall make no changes in valuations except in the case of added structures or destroyed or injured structures, or others things referred to in Sec. 76, unless upon the written application of some person considering himself aggrieved, or who shall complain that the property of another is assessed too low, when he shall review the assessment of real and personal property and correct the same as shall appear to be just, and shall at once notify the applicant, and in case the assessment of the property of another is changed he shall also notify such person of his decision.

How to Handle Complaints.

"No complaint that another is assessed too low shall be acted upon until such person, or his agent, if his address is known, shall be notified of such complaint. The notice may be given by delivering a copy thereof to the person or his agent or by sending the same by mail. In case the complaint is that the property of a certain locality or neighborhood is assessed out of proportion to some other locality or neighborhood, the complaint may be made by any number of persons not less than ten on behalf of themselves and all other persons similarly situated, and the notice may be general, describing the locality or neighborhood by bounds and mentioning the names of not less than ten persons in whose names property is assessed as owners, and by giving notice by publication in a newspaper, published at the county seat, not less than five days before the date fixed for the hearing, a copy of which notice shall be sent by mail to each of the persons named therein as owners.

Appeal Within Ten Days.

"Any person considering himself aggrieved by the decision of the Supervisor of Assessments in reference to his own property or in not raising the assessment of another, may appeal within ten days after he has been notified of such decision, giving a written agreement, with security, to be approved by the Supervisor of Assessments, by which he shall agree to pay such Supervisor and all persons concerned whatever costs or expenses he or they may be put on account of such appeal. In counties having a Board of Supervisors of Assessments the appeal shall be to the County Court.

Report to County Clerk.

"Whenever the Supervisor of Assessments shall make any corrections or changes in the assessment he shall within ten days thereafter report the same in writing to the County Clerk, provided that in case of appeal the report need not be made until ten days after the decision of the County Board, and the County Clerk shall proceed to correct the assessment in his office to conform thereto. All changes in valuations shall be entered in a column to be provided therefor, and no change shall be made in the figures returned by the Assessors, but the valuation as so changed shall be considered as the valuation for the purposes of taxation from and after the time they are so made, except as to any levy of taxes already spread.

Copies Showing Property Assessed.

"In counties having a Board of Supervisors of Assessments such board shall immediately upon the return of the grand assessment for any town, wholly or partly situated in a city, cause to be made out and printed by wards, copies of the assessment of property lying within such city and distribute and keep on hand for distribution among property-owners a sufficient number of copies of such assessment, not less than one copy for each piece of property assessed in the ward or district.

"In counties under township organization the Supervisor of Assessments shall immediately on the return of the assessment review the same, with reference to equality of valuation as between towns, and report in writing to the County Board whether in his opinion the valuation in one or more towns bear just proportion to the other towns in the county, and if he finds that they do not, he shall specify in what particulars they do not, and he shall at the same time and whenever required communicate to the County Board such information as he shall be able to give and that will be of assistance in the performance by the board of its duties under Sec. 97 of this act.

Pay of the Assessor's Office.

"Sec. 93. The pay of Assessors, their clerks and deputies in counties not under township organization shall, from time to time, be fixed by the County Board, and paid out of the county treasury. In counties under township organization the pay of Assessors, their clerks and deputies in towns where more than two deputies are required, shall be fixed by the County Board, and in towns where no deputies, or not more than two deputies are required, by the Town Board of Auditors, and be paid out of the town treasury.

Directions to County Board.

"Sec. 97. The County Board, at a meeting to be held for the purposes contemplated in this act, on the second Monday in July after the return of the assessment, or at some meeting to be held thereafter as soon as may be, shall

"First—Ascertain whether the valuation in one town or district bears just relation to all towns or districts in the county; and may increase or diminish the aggregate valuation of property in any town or district by adding or deducting such sum upon the hundred as may be necessary to produce a just relation between all the valuation of property in the county, but shall in no instance reduce the aggregate valuation of all towns or districts below the aggregate valuation thereof, as made by the Assessors; neither shall it increase the aggregate valuation of all the towns or districts, except in such an amount as may be actually necessary and incidental to a proper and just equalization.

Determine Different Rates Per Cent.

"It may consider lands, town or city lots, personal property, and railroad property (except 'railroad track' and 'rolling stock') separately, and determine a separate rate per cent of addition or reduction for each of said classes of property, as may be necessary to a just equalization of the assessed value of said classes of property within the respective towns, and of the same between the several towns or districts in the county. If the County Board shall find the aggregate assessment of the county is too high or too low, or is generally so unequal as to render it impracticable to equalize such assessment fairly, it may set aside the assessment of the whole county, or of any township or townships therein, and order a new assessment, with instructions to the Assessor to increase or diminish the aggregate assessment of such county or township, as the case may be, by such an amount as said board may deem right and just in the premises, and consistent with this act.

"Second—Hear and determine the application of any person who is assessed on property claimed to be exempt from taxation. If the board shall decide that any such property is not liable to taxation, and the question as to the liability of such property to taxation has not been previously determined, as hereinafter provided, the decision of said board shall not be final unless approved by the Auditor of Public Accounts; and it shall be the duty of the County Clerk in all such cases to make out and forward to the Auditor a full and complete statement of all the facts in the case. If the Auditor is satisfied that such property is not legally liable to taxation he shall notify the clerk of his approval of the decision of the board, and the said clerk shall correct the assessment accordingly.

To Overrule the County Board.

"But if the Auditor is satisfied that such property is liable to taxation, he shall advise the clerk of his objection to the decision of the board, and give notice to said clerk that he will apply to the Supreme Court in either division, specifying at what terms thereof, for an order to set aside and reverse the decision of the County Board. Upon the receipt of such notice the clerk shall notify the person making the application aforesaid.

"It shall be the duty of the Auditor to file in the Supreme Court a certified statement of the facts, certified by the clerk, as aforesaid, together with his objection thereto, and the court shall hear and determine the matter as to the right of the case may be. If the board shall decide that property so claimed to be exempt is liable to be taxed, and the party aggrieved shall at the time pray an appeal, a brief statement in the case shall be made by the clerk and transmitted to the Auditor, who shall present the case to the Supreme Court, in like manner as hereinbefore provided. In either case, the collection of the tax shall not be delayed thereby, but in case the property is decided to be exempt the tax shall be abated or refunded.

Meetings to Hear Appeals.

"Third—When any appeal is prosecuted from the Supervisor of Assessments the County Board shall fix a time and place for the hearing, and cause notice thereof to be given to the parties interested and the Supervisor of Assessments, and shall proceed to hear and determine the appeal without delay, and certify the results to the Supervisor of Assessments, and if any change is ordered in an assessment the Supervisor shall certify the same to the County Clerk, who shall enter the same in the assessment, as in other cases. The County Board may hold called or adjourned meetings to hear appeals, and in counties under township organization appeals may be heard before a committee of the board appointed for that purpose. The report of such committee to be first approved by the board before it shall take effect.

Abstracts for the Auditor.

"Sec. 98. On or before the 10th day of July, in 1898, and in every fifth year thereafter the County Clerks of the respective counties shall, upon the receipt of the assessment, make out and transmit to the Auditor an abstract of the assessment of property, showing the number, value, and average value of each kind of enumerated property, as shown by the assessment; the value of each item of enumerated property, and total value of personal property.

"Said abstracts shall be made out on blanks which it shall be the duty of the Auditor to furnish the County Clerks for that purpose. The values to be given in said abstract shall be assessed valuations, except in the case of railroad property, denominated 'railroad track' and 'rolling stock,' the value of which shall be given as returned by the railroad company to the County Clerk.

Statement of Railroad Property.

"The County Clerk shall, at the same time, and accompanying said abstract, furnish a detailed statement of the railroad property denominated 'railroad track' and 'rolling stock' reported by each road located in and through their counties. If there are any roads so located that have not made their reports as required by this act, the clerk shall report the fact, giving the name of such railroad.

"The County Clerk shall on or before the 10th day of July of the intermediate years on the receipt of the assessments of personality make out and transmit to the Auditor a like abstract so far as the same relates to personalty. The proceedings of the State Board of Equalization in this act provided to be had in reference to real property shall be had in 1898, and in every fifth year thereafter, and those in reference to personalty in each year.

Act of May 29, 1887, Repealed.

"Sec. 2. That an act entitled 'An act to correct irregularities in assessment of property for taxation and in the equalization of assessments for such purposes,' approved and in force May 29, 1887, be repealed. The repeal of said act and the amendments of the sections hereby amended shall not affect any proceeding or assessment made or being made under the act to which such amendments refer; but such amendments shall take effect only as to the assessments, therein referred to, to be made for the year 1898 and subsequently."

TO ESTABLISH STANDARD VALUES.

Companion Reform Measure That Seeks a Basis for Fair Assessments and Increased Public Revenue.

The bill for establishing standard values of property follows:

"A bill for an act to amend Secs. 3, 4, 24, 31 of an act entitled, 'An act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes.'

"Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in General Assembly:

"Sec. 1. That Secs. 3, 4, 24, 31 of an act entitled, 'An act for the assessment of property and for the levy and collection of taxes,' be amended as follows:

Rules for Valuing Personal Property.

"Sec. 3. Personal property, which shall be deemed to include moneys, credits, annuities, royalties, and capital stock, shall be valued as follows:

"First—All personal property, except as herein otherwise directed, shall be valued at its fair cash value, which shall be set down in one column to be headed 'full value,' and one-tenth part thereof shall be ascertained and set down in another column, which shall be headed 'assessed value.'

"Second—Every credit for a sum certain, payable either in money or labor, shall be valued at a fair cash value of the sum so payable; if for any article of property or for labor or services of any kind, it shall be valued at the current price of such property, labor, or services. Such fair cash value or current price shall be set down in one column to be headed 'full value,' and one-tenth part thereof shall be ascertained and set down in another column, which shall be headed 'assessed value.'

"Third—Annuities and royalties shall be valued at their then present total value, which shall be set down in one column to be headed 'full value,' and one-tenth part thereof shall be ascertained and set down in another column, which shall be headed 'assessed value.'

To Get at Stock Companies.

"Fourth—The capital stock of all companies and associations now or hereafter created under the laws of this State, except those required to be assessed by the legal Assessors, as hereinafter provided, shall be so valued by the State Board of Equalization as to ascertain and determine respectively the fair cash value of such capital stock, including the franchise, over and above the assessed value of the tangible property of such company or association, which fair cash value shall be set down in one column to be headed 'full value,' and one-tenth part thereof shall be ascertained and set down in another column, which shall be headed 'assessed value.' Such board shall adopt such rules and principles for ascertaining the fair cash value of such capital stock as to it may seem equitable and just, and such rules and principles, when so adopted, if not inconsistent with this act, shall be as binding and of the same effect as if contained in this act, subject, however, to such change, alteration, or amendment as may be found from time to time to be necessary by said board; provided, however, that in all cases where the tangible property or capital stock of any company or association is assessed under this act, the shares of capital stock of such company or association shall not be assessed or taxed in this State.

Bankers' Shares Are Exempt.

"This clause shall not apply to the capital stock or shares of capital stock of bankers, organized under the general banking laws of this State, or under any special charter heretofore granted by the Legislature of this State; provided, further, that companies and associations organized for purely manufacturing purposes, or for the mining and sale of coal, or for printing or publishing newspapers, or for the improving and breeding of stock, shall be assessed by the local Assessors in like manner as the property of individuals is required to be assessed.

"Fifth—In assessing money the full amount thereof shall be set down in the column headed 'full value,' and one-tenth thereof shall be ascertained and set down in the column headed 'assessed value.'

"Sixth—The one-tenth value so ascertained and set down shall in every case be the assessed value for all puposes of taxation, limitation of taxation, and limitation of indebtedness prescribed in the Constitution or this or any other statute.

Rules for Valuing Real Estate.

"Sec. 4. Real property shall be valued as follows:

"First—Each tract or lot of real property shall be valued at its fair cash value, estimated at the price it would bring at a fair voluntary sale, which shall be set down in one column to be headed 'full vale,' and one-tenth part thereof shall be ascertained and set down in another column, which shall be headed 'assessed value.'

"Second—Taxable leasehold estates shall be valued at such a price as they would bring at a fair voluntary sale, which shall be set down in one column to be headed 'full value,' and one-tenth part thereof shall be ascertained and set down in another column, which shall headed 'assessed value.'

"Third—When a building or structure is located on the right of any canal, railroad, or other company, leased or granted for a term of years to another, the same shall be valued at such a price as such building or structure and lease or grant would bring at a fair voluntary sale, which shall be set down in one column to be headed 'full value,' and one-tenth part thereof shall be ascertained and set down in another column, which shall be headed 'assessed value.'

Sale Value to Be Established.

"Fourth—In valuing any real property on which there is a coal or other mine or stone or other quarry, the same shall be valued at such a price as such property, including the mine or quarry, would sell at a fair voluntary sale, which shall be set down in one other column to be headed 'full value,' and one-tenth part thereof shall be ascertained and set down in another column, which shall be headed 'assessed value.'

"Fifth—The one-tenth value so ascertained and set down shall be the assessed value for all purposes of taxation, limitation of taxation, and limitation of indebtedness, prescribed in the Constitution or any statute.

"Sec. 24. The assessor shall furnish to each person required to list personal property a printed blank schedule, to be furnished by the Auditor of Public Accounts, upon which shall be printed a notice substantially as follows:

"'This schedule must be filled out, sworn to, and returned to me in person or by mail at.......(address).......on or before....... You are to give a full fair cash value of the articles mentioned, as well as the amount of money required to be returned. Only one-tenth of the several amounts will be taken and assessed for the purposes of taxation.

"'[Signature] ....,
"'Assessors.'

Must Be Sworn To.

"There shall also be printed upon such blank schedule 26, 27, 28, and 29, and the following, which is a part of this section:

"And every person required to list personal property or money shall fill out, subscribe, and swear to and return to the Assessor in person or by mail at the time required such schedule, in accordance with its requirements, giving the numbers, amounts, quantity, and quality of all the articles enumerated in said schedule by him possessed or under his control required to be listed by him for taxation.

"The Assessor shall determine and fix the fair cash value of all items of personal property, including all grain on hand on the first day of May, and set down the same, as well as the amounts of notes, accounts, bonds, and moneys, in a column headed 'full value,' and ascertain and assess the same at one-tenth part thereof and set down said one-tenth part thereof in a column headed 'assessed value,' which last amount shall be the assessed value thereof for all purposes of taxation. The Assessor may administer the oath required in this section.

Penalties for Neglect.

"If any person shall refuse to make the schedule herein required or to subscribe and swear to the same, the Assessor shall list the property of such person according to his best knowledge, information, and judgment at its fair cash value, and shall add to the valuation of such list an amount equal to 50 per cent of such valuation, placing the total in the column marked 'full value,' and one-tenth thereof shall be placed in the column headed 'assessed value.'

"Whoever in making such schedule shall knowingly swear falsely in any material matter shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly. Any person so required to list personal property who shall refuse or neglect when requested by the proper officer so to do shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars. The Assessor shall report such refusal or neglect to the Prosecuting Attorney, whose duty it shall be to prosecute the person so offending.

Directions for Pawnbrokers.

"Sec. 31. Every person or company engaged in the business of receiving property in pledge or as security for money or other thing advanced to the pawner or pledger shall be held to be a pawnbroker and shall, at the time required by this act, return under oath the value of all property pledged and held by him as a pawnbroker on hand on the first day of May annually, and taxes shall be charged upon such property to such pawnbroker the same as other property."

STEALS TO GET FOOD AND SHELTER.

Charles Smith Confesses His Crime to Judge Tuley, Who Deals Compassionately with the Prisoner.

"Yes, your Honor, I broke that big plate-glass window at No. 165 Randolph street and stole a box of cigars," said Charles Smith, as he stood before Judge Tuley yesterday, accused of burglary.

"There were many boxes of cigars in the window," the prisoner continued, "but I only took one. I went around the corner and met a policeman, and offered him a cigar from the box. He asked me where I got the cigars. I knew he would. That was what I wanted. I led him around to the window and showed him where I got the cigars. He said he would lock me up. I told him that was just what I wanted.

"I had tramped this town from one end to the other, looking for work, which I could not get. I smashed that window purposely, so I would be locked up. I got tired freezing and starving."

"Mr. Ramsay, can you find this man a place to work?" inquired Judge Tuley.

"I am afraid not, your Honor, just now," answered Assistant State's-Attorney Ramsay.

"Well, I am not going to find him guilty of burglary," said Judge Tuley. "I will find him guilty of malicious mischief and sentence him to the County Jail for ninety days. The order may be that Smith shall serve ninety days in jail, or be released at the discretion of the court before the expiration of the term of sentence."

Smith walked away with a smile upon his lips.

TRIAL OF BLUE ISLAND ARSON CASES.

Jury Instructed to Find a Verdict of Not Guilty on One Bill Against Pohlsen.

Emil Pohlsen testified in his own behalf in Judge Sears' court yesterday and denied that he had anything to do with the numerous fires which occurred in Blue Island during the last three years. He particularly denied that he had in any way aided or abetted Duchene in setting fire to the Rinkenberger store, for which he, Duchene, and Voight are now on trial.

Fred Voight on the stand denied being in any way implicated in the setting of the fires. He identified a pair of rubber-soled shoes which the prosecution alleged were worn by Duchene when the latter went around setting buildings on fire.

When the evidence of the defense was all in Assistant State's-Attorney Olson asked the court to instruct the jury to return a verdict of not guilty as to Pohlsen, which was done. There are still two indictments against him.

REPORTER ORDAINED AS CLERGYMAN.

The Rev. Clifford L. Snowden Becomes Pastor of the Congregational Church at Harlan, Ia.

Harlan, Ia., Jan. 26.—The Rev. Clifford L. Snowden, late of Chicago, was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church this evening. The Rev. James Edgar Snowden of Fayette, Ia., preached the sermon. The Rev. Edwin S. Hill of Atlantic extended the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Snowden has been a newspaper man, and spent considerable time as reporter for Chicago papers.

Annual Ball of Troop C.

Troop C, I. N. G., formerly the Chicago City Troop, will give its third annual ball tomorrow evening at the First Infantry Armory, Michigan boulevard and Sixteenth street. The grand march will start at 9:30 o'clock.

MAY BE A TRACTION VETO

SWIFT IS CONSIDERING THE GENERAL ELECTRIC ORDINANCE.

Chicago's Executive Says He Has Not Yet Made Up His Mind What to Do with It—Owners of the Prospective Franchise in Suspense—Perry Hull Argues for a Signature—Might Pay More Compensation—Underground System a Trump.

The fate of the General Electric railway ordinance in the hands of Mayor Swift is as yet unknown. The Mayor said last night his time had been so fully engrossed with the emergency charity work during the day he had not taken up the ordinance until evening and had not reached any conclusion regarding it.

However, the general impression prevailed that he would send in a message pointing out certain changes that would be desirable before the measure could secure his signature.

The promoters of the General Electric were fearful lest the Mayor should veto the ordinance. They urged, however, that they were offering Chicago a way to get a system of underground electric railroad, and said if their offers were not accepted the city would have to struggle along forever under the trolley.

Perry Hull, a local representative of the company, said:

"The people of Chicago should take up our cause rather than oppose us and use every means to induce the Mayor to sign the ordinance passed by the Council. We are offering the only practical relief from the 'trolley' nuisance, for we are compelled by the terms of the ordinance to use underground wires altogether. However, we desire to do this because we have an underground system that is certain to work. In fact, it is for this reason that the other railway companies are opposing us and trying to bring about the defeat of the franchise.

"Some have objected to the ordinance as it now stands because the compensation to the city is not large enough. If that is the case, have it increased. But let the ordinance go through. As its provisions now read it will turn more money into the city's treasury than any other street railway in the city.

"Should the Mayor place his signature to this ordinance the General Electric company will spend $30,000,000 within the limits of Chicago during the next three years. As soon as the frost is out of the ground a force of 5,000 men will be set to work; and this force may be shortly increased to 10,000 men. These men will be kept at work until thirty miles of cement subway has been built and the track is all laid. Chicago cannot afford to pass such an opportunity for bringing capital within its limits."

Charles A. Bates of New York filed a bill in the Federal Court yesterday afternoon to restrain Lucius Clark, one of the managers of the General Electric, from disposing of 20,000 shares of stock, which he claims to have transferred to him in trust last November. Since then Clark has made several transfers of this stock, but he claims he obtained it by purchase. A similar suit is pending before Judge Neely in the State courts.

WEST PARK BOARD WILL SUE DREYER

Directs Attorney Noonan to Proceed at Once Against the Ex-Treasurer and Authorizes Assistants.

At a meeting of the West Park Board yesterday afternoon a resolution by Commissioner Oliver, authorizing Attorney Noonan to begin suit immediately against ex-Treasurer E. S. Dreyer and his bondsmen, was passed by the unanimous vote of the four Commissioners present. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That our attorney be and he is hereby instructed and directed to proceed forthwith and sue Edward S. Dreyer and his bondsmen for the sum of money—viz.: $318,169, due and owing to this board, and, in addition thereto, to at once take advantage of each and every law that will permit this board to prosecute Edward S. Dreyer; and be it further

"Resolved, That for the purpose of obtaining additional legal talent to assist our attorney in the suit and prosecution by this resolution hereinbefore authorized and directed to be instituted the Finance and Judiciary committees be and they are hereby authorized to employ such help as may be deemed essential."

Engineer Bain reported in explanation of the recent annoyance which the electric lighting appliances on Washington boulevard have given to the users of telephones on the West Side that with the expense of $25 the trouble could be remedied. The lights will be shut off on the boulevard during the time occupied in making the repairs, which will be less than a week.

The Commissioners present at the meeting were Messrs. Moll, Vopicka, Uihlein, and Oliver. Commissioner Moll was in the Chair.

CHICAGO BOYS HONORED AT HARVARD.

George Manierre Appointed Temporary Leader and Richard P. Dana Made a Member of the Mandolin Club.

George Manierre, son of Ald. William R. Manierre, has been appointed temporary leader of the Freshmen Mandolin club at Harvard, and, it is expected, will be chosen to fill the position permanently when the election is held. Besides this, he is one of the two freshmen already taken on the 'Varsity club. Richard P. Dana, Astor street, is playing on the Freshman Mandolin club.

IT IS FREE TO ALL

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT FOR MANKIND.

Which Cured After Everything Else Failed.

When a man is slowly wasting away with nervousness, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, lame back, kidney complaint, stomach, or liver ills, or any form of weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain.



THOM. SLATER.

There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of despair until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that completely restored his general health to natural strength and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every man to get the benefit of my experience.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of diseases who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay for the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 514, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a sealed envelope.

Write To-day.

I have

never sold a dollar article where the people parted with their money so readily as for Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit. It is for colds, catarrh, and bronchitis.

HENRY R. GILLISPIE,
324 West Madison-st. and 440 West Harrison-st.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Why Suffer? Dr. Greene's Nervura Will Surely Cure You.

Mrs. A. N. Radley, Carteret, N. J., says: "I was a sufferer from nervousness and weakness for eight years.



MRS. A. N. RADLEY.

"I used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It acted like magic. Why do women suffer when this wonderful remedy will surely cure them? I think it is splendid."

If constipated, use Dr. Greene's Cathartic Pills with the Nervura.

Dr. Greene, 35 West 14th St., New York City, the most successful physician in curing diseases of women, can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

DR. GREENE'S NERVURA BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY CURES



LIVER AND KIDNEY Diseases are quickly relieved and cured by taking

Dr. J. H. McLEAN'S LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM

Thousands who have been cured testify to its merits. It Cures Bright's Disease.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

AREND'S CHAMPAGNE KUMYSS,

THE

King of Foods.

Grateful to the most delicate stomach and readily assimilated. Nothing else makes FLESH and BLOOD and STRENGTH so fast. The proper food at every sick bed. Beware of imitations—AREND'S KUMYSS is the original and the best. Buy it direct from

AREND'S DRUG STORE, Madison-st., corner Fifth-av.

Send for pamphlet.

THE BIG DRUG STORE, 84 State-st., opposite Field's. Is said, by persons conversant with the facts, to be the ONLY store in Chicago enjoying the benefits of a boom!

THE REASON:

In prosperity men will work harder to make a dollar than to save one; in hard times, like the present, this tendency is reversed. Consequently, the public patronizes

THE ONLY REAL CUT-PRICE DRUG STORE.

In Chicago, where they are sure of getting the best and freshest goods at the lowest prices.

THE ONLY ECONOMICAL DRUG CO

C. H. McCONNELL, Pres. and Mgr.

PROPOSALS.

SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Proposals will be received by the South Park Commissioners at their office, Refectory Building, Washington Park, until 2 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, Feb. 3, 1897, for the furnishing and delivery of the following list of cast iron water pipe:

2,150 lineal feet of 6-inch.
580 lineal feet of 8-inch.
1,700 lineal feet of 14-inch.
3,000 lineal feet of 16-inch.

Specifications may be obtained at the above named office.

Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check or currency to the amount of $500.

The Park Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

E. G. SHUMWAY, Secretary.

WHY NOT

invest your spare change in a Diamond or a Watch? You can by our new and original credit system. Write for illustrated booklet telling all about our business. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Diamond Merchants, Columbus Memorial Bldg., 103 State-st. Open Saturday evenings.

Ladies Who Value

A refined complexion must use Pozzoni's Powder. It produces a soft and beautiful skin.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths. BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

PILES ANAKESIS gives instant relief and positively cures Piles. Price $1 at Druggists or by mail. Samples free. Address "Anakesis," Tribune Building, New York.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS. ARE YOU A SUBSCRIBER?

LOBBY IS ON TOP NOW.

IT COUNTS ON THE POOLING BILL HAVING EASY SLEDDING.

Overwhelming Majority of the House Committee on Inter-State Commerce Committed to It One Way or Another—Managers Decide to Bring It Up for Consideration Next Friday—So Confident They Make Public Announcement of Program.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Acting on favorable reports from the paid lobbyists who have the matter in charge, the managers of the pooling bill have decided to bring it up for consideration in the House Committee on Inter-State Commerce next Friday, and feel so confident of their position that they have authorized a public announcement of the fact, and their program is apparently exactly in line with that already printed in THE TIBUNRE.

Josiah Patterson of Tennessee, who was the Chairman of the committee in the last Congress and who is the ostensible author of the bill, was turned down by his constituents in the recent election, and will not be in the next House unless he succeeds in obtaining a seat through a contest. He is therefore particularly anxious to press the matter to a conclusion at the present session, and the lobbyists have come to a decision that he can hold a good many Democrats in line who, except for his personal influence, would be likely to vote against the bill.

The pooling measure is likely to have rather easy sledding of it in the House committee, as an overwhelming majority of that body is already committed to it in one way or another.

The Committee on Inter-State Commerce is composed of seventeen members, twelve of whom are Republicans. It is interesting to note that all five of the Democrats and four of the Republicans will not be in the next House, having been defeated at the polls or at nominating conventions, and for this reason are more or less indifferent to public opinion, and are not afraid to stand committed to a measure which is notoriously in the interest of the railroad companies and against the public. In fact, these nine members who do not return to Congress constitute a majority of the committee and could report the bill themselves if they were so inclined.

The lobby has reported that there seems to be a majority in the House, and that some leading Republicans are willing to have the bill passed on the theory that the people will credit it up as one of the disagreeable relics of a Democratic administration. Some of Maj. McKinley's friends have intimated that they do not object to the passage of the bill provided it goes to President Cleveland for his signature, but they do not consider it just the kind of measure Maj. McKinley would care to have to his credit when he asks for a renomination.

This view of the situation has had a good deal of weight with the railroad managers who are pressing the scheme, and they think that with the assistance of a large contingent of members of Congress, both in the House and the Senate, who have already been repudiated by the people and who have nothing to lose, the pooling bill can be crowded through the House at least, and possibly through the Senate.

A favorable time will be selected during the confusion incident upon the close of an administration and a session to pull the wool over the eyes of the Populists and the Western Republicans who are generally opposed to the measure, and thus get it through the Senate without extensive debate.

Assurances have been received that President Cleveland will sign the bill if it is presented to him.

* * *

Several of the Chicago members in common with other Representatives have been in receipt of telegrams and letters for and against the passage of the immigration bill now in the hands of the Conference committee.

Most of these communications are based either on the bill as it passed the House, or on the amendments made in the Senate. The measure finally agreed upon by the Committee of Conference is in most respects a new one, and the whole bill is recast, although the general provisions are the same.

The conference report is likely to be adopted in both Houses unless the sentiment changes materially, and it is, therefore, important to know that in addition to the present regulations the new act will exclude all persons, both male and female, who are physically capable and over 16 years of age who cannot read and write the English language or the language of their native or resident country. The only exception made is of a person over 50 years old who is the parent or grandparent of an immigrant or resident of the United States over 21 years of age, qualified to take care of and support such parent or grandparent.

In the bill as it passed the House women unable to read and write could enter the United States without let or hindrance. The Senate changed this to make the educational test include both sexes, and the Conference committee agrees to the change. The test provided under the conference report consists in ability to read slips furnished the inspection officer containing from twenty to twenty-five words of the Constitution of the United States printed in the various languages of the immigrants in double small pica type. Each immigrant is required to draw one of the slips from a box, read it, and then write the words printed thereon. Any immigrant failing to read and write out the slips drawn by him from the box is at once to be returned to the country from which he came at the expense of the steamship or railroad company which brought him. Aliens who go to and fro between this and foreign countries are required to declare their intention of becoming citizens of the United States on penalty of being excluded.

The Conference committee followed the amendment made in the Senate directing that the immigration laws shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any port or place in the Island of Cuba during the continuance of the present rebellion, providing they have been inhabitants of that island. Considerable opposition is developing in administration quarters against the passage of the Cuban section of the immigration law. It is held that it is a violation of the favored nation clause in our treaty with Spain. The friends of the Cuban section say they did not intend to favor the island particularly, but that they meant to provide for a common contingency nowadays when people who have been in rebellion against Spain fly to this country to save their lives, and when to return them to Cuba by ordinary means of transportation would mean their immediate imprisonment, and practically deny to them the right of asylum which the United States has always extended to rebellious subjects of other countries.

One of the greatest objections against the immigration law as now before Congress is in what would be Sec. 4, as reported by the Conference committee. This is to prevent citizens of Canada or Mexico in particular coming over to this country for brief periods of time, doing work here, and then returning home. It is the object of the new law to stop the incursions of Canadian lumbermen, Mexican cowboys, and similar classes who leave their families and home, secure work in this country for a season, and then return to spend their money. This new law will require these people to make a declaration announcing an intention of becoming citizens, but when that is done they will be free to continue their migratory habits, as there will be no requirement providing for their actually taking out final naturalization papers.

* * *

"There is no likelihood of a decision being rendered in the Lake-Front case before the first week in February," said Commissioner Lamoreaux of the General Land Office today, "for there is considerable work to be done in my opinion before it will be in shape for publication. Two briefs have been prepared by the legal force of my office on this subject and they will have to be gone over carefully before I can come to a conclusion one way or the other.

"A number of complications have arisen since this case was argued some time ago by the attorneys representing interests at stake and these have proven very intricate problems for the Land Office. Then, too, there are a thousand and one matters demanding equally prompt attention at my hands, which prevent my taking up any given topic and reaching a determination in season to satisfy all who are concerned.

"If I could sit down with the Lake-Front matter and not have my attention diverted in any other channel it might not take more than a couple or three days at the outside to frame a decision. So many fine points of law are involved, however, that hasty action in a case of this magnitude is utterly out of the question and all I can promise is to be as expeditious as the circumstances will permit.

"One of the most important nature in this case relates to the McKee land scrip certificates, which have necessitated very thorough and careful research through the files of the Land Office, but they seem to be in a fair way for settlement so far as the Land Department is concerned. There is no certainty, however, that my ruling will prove satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, and he may, if he sees proper, overturn and set at naught whatever my opinion may be.

"This is another reason why I have been compelled to use especial pains in the preparation of my opinion, and nobody is more anxious to get this matter in definite form than myself. Consequently I do not propose to be hasty or take action which would only add to existing complications."

* * *

"It is my sincere wish to get the bill to prohibit ticket scalping before the House as speedily as possible," said Representative Sherman of New York, who is championing the measure before Congress, "and the prospects are good for a vote being taken some time during a morning hour in the House. Whenever the Speaker calls the committees for reports this subject will be laid before the House, as it is on the calendar and all ready for action.

"When this subject was up for discussion before the Commerce committee it was demonstrated clearly enough to the members of that body that a necessity existed for remedying a growing evil, and this was one of the principal reasons why such a strong report was adopted favoring its passage, for all the leading railroad corporations of the United States are outspoken in favor of the abolition of ticket scalping. Members of the Inter-State Commerce committee are also on record against ticket scalping, and for the last six years every report made by that commission has contained urgent suggestions related to doing away with such practices as are now in vogue among ticket-brokers. It will be of benefit to the railroads in more ways than one to have their agents for the sale of transportation orders duly accredited and authorized to do business and it will moreover be of incalculable benefit to the traveling public.

"There is a strong pressure being exerted to stifle this bill in the House, but those who have been instrumental in bringing this matter to a focus do not propose to be intimidated or interfered with in doing what they consider their duty to the people of this country. Some people have asserted there is a lobby here in the interest of the ticket-brokers or scalpers, but I have no definite information on the subject, as I am about the last person in the world to whom they would be willing to confide their plans."

* * *

Senator Cullom stirred up a laugh in the Senate today by reading a letter from the American Talking Machine company of Chicago, which declared that the bill fixing a rate of one cent on letters had passed the House and requesting the Illinois Senators to vote for it when it came up in the Senate. As no such bill has ever passed the House and has never even been seriously considered, some of the Senators on the floor felt justified in saying that the American Talking Machine company, through mere force of habit, was apparently conversing through its headgear.

* * *

The House overrode another of President Cleveland's pension vetoes today by a vote of 137 to 52. The bill pensioned Jonathan Scott of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, who is now living at Oswego, Kas., at the rate of $72 per month.

MONETARY CONFERENCE IS DISCUSSED

Silver Senators Ridicule Wolcott's Trip Abroad—Nicaragua Canal Bill Up Again.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—The Wolcott bill for an international monetary conference was considered for the first time in the Senate today. Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) and Mr. Cannon (Ind., Utah) and Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) urged that the conference would be futile and was not intended as a serious movement toward bimetallism. It was made evident, however, that the bill would meet with little opposition beyond the expression of Senators that the bill would accomplish nothing.

Mr. White spoke derisively of Mr. Wolcott's trip to Europe as the representative of the coming administration in behalf of bimetallism. This envoy antecedent had not met with the most hearty reception, if the cable reports could be believed, but had been referred by British statesmen to their brothers on the continent. Mr. White said the measure was felt to be harmless, while it might satisfy its promoters who might feel that it kept some of their premises, yet, with this act, they were doomed to certain failure.

Mr. Cannon (Ind., Utah) urged an amendment directing the President of the United States to call the conference and reciting that the purpose was toward securing a ratio between 15 to 1 and 16 to 1. He said the Wolcott bill merely relieved Mr. McKinley from all responsibility, leaving him the more administrative duty of appointing Commissioners.

There was a belief, he said, that Mr. McKinley, in his holy of holies, entertains a conviction favorable to bimetallism, and the bill should be made broad enough to permit the coming President to aid in the accomplishment of this great end, instead of retiring into a passive and administrative attitude. As to international conferences in general, Mr. Cannon said he had little faith in them, and it would be about as difficult to galvanize life into one of the Pharaohs as to get any definite results from such conference. The Senator referred also to Mr. Wolcott's trip to Europe, and said little was to be expected from this "lilletante dalliance" with the great question involved.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) offered an amendment providing that in case the international conference failed to effect an agreement as to bimetallism then within thirty days after the adjournment of the conference the Secretary of the Treasury shall coin all gold and silver brought to the mints into standard silver dollars and such gold coins as are now provided by law.

The discussion then gave way to the Nicaragua Canal bill, Mr. Chandler stating that he would urge the conference bill to final action at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.), in charge of the Nicaragua Canal bill, proposed an amendment designed to overcome the objections stated in the recent protest of Minister Rodriguez of the Greater Republic of Central America.

Mr. Daniel (Dem., Va.) spoke against the canal bill. At the outset, however, he turned aside to discuss the proposed international monetary conference. Referring to Mr. Wolcott's trip, Mr. Daniel said it was a remarkable and pathetic spectacle to see this sojourn to the foot of the British throne.

Turning to the pending canal bill Mr. Daniel said it was dead. The speech of the Senator from Indiana (Turpie) had killed it, and Minister Rodriguez had exposed its corpse in the public morgue.

Mr. Daniel bitterly denounced the canal company and the pending bill, declaring that the passage of the bill would in effect put the United States into the "bunco business." After pouring all the hundred million into this canal the United States could not maintain exclusive control. The United States would pay for the canal and Great Britain would use it. We would have the name and Great Britain would have the game.

Hiram Hitchcock, President of the Nicaragua Canal company, has written a letter to Secretary Olney in reply to Señor Rodriguez's statement, which the Secretary today sent to the Senate. Mr. Hitchcock says that when Señor Rodriguez says the company has forfeited its charter because of neglect to make the surveys as required "he omits to inform you that the final surveys and location of the canal were made and concluded by a commission of engineers in strict conformity with Art. 47 of the concession, and were formally accepted by the Government of Nicaragua on Oct. 8, 1889."

Mr. Hitchcock also asserts that the company has fully complied with the requirements of the concession that all nations shall be invited to contribute, and also that reserving a certain percentage of the capital stock for the accommodation of residents of Central America who may wish to subscribe. He further says that the company issued the 6 per cent of the stock reserved for Nicaragua on Oct. 31, 1890, but that the Nicaragua Government has not yet appointed an agent to receive it. He adds that he has assured Señor Rodriguez in a personal interview that his company would accept no measure that would be unjust to the powers from which it received the concessions. He says, therefore, that the attitude assumed by the Central American Minister is inexplicable.

"The letter of the Minister," he concludes, "is an attack upon the integrity of the Maritime Canal company and its concessions; and on behalf of that company I ask the protection and aid of the Government of the United States in the defense and maintenance of its concessionary rights and its property."

CROWDS SEE THE CYCLES.

LARGELY INCREASED ATTENDANCE AT THE COLISEUM EXHIBITION.

Best Day for the Manufacturers So Far Experienced Yesterday—Col. Pope Arrives and Inspects the New Wheels—Dealers Planning to Form a National Organization—The Circuit-Chasers Are Closing Their Contracts.

When the Coliseum closed last night the management of the cycle show congratulated itself on the increase of attendance yesterday. The building was well filled from the time the doors opened at 2 o'clock in the afternoon until nearly 11 o'clock. There were several reasons given for the increase, the principal one being that the weather had moderated slightly and the fears that the building could not be kept warm having proved groundless.

There was a livelier tone to the whole affair all day, from the bell-ringers and "one-man orchestra" which performed at the bell booth at the entrance, to the band which played at the opposite end of the hall. Manufacturers were livelier in displaying and explaining their wares, and all the bell booths resounded with a tintinabulation of chimes and people attempting to play a tune which was recognizable by no one but themselves.

In the general good feeling which the larger attendance brought about a subscription was started for the benefit of the destitute of Chicago, and it received many contributions.

Col. A. A. Pope arrived yesterday and put in the afternoon visiting the show. The development of the cycling industry is a constant source of gratification to Col. Pope, as he has watched the business from its infancy and has contributed a great deal towards making it what it now is.

More Space Needed.

Belated firms are still making applications for space, and a few new booths were erected at the north end of the building for their accommodation. The arrival of goods still continues. One of the latest exhibiters to place goods in the building was a Louisville firm, and this company showed the only wheel which is manufactured in the South.

A meeting of a number of dealers was held at the Del Prado Hotel on Monday night, and a meeting called for tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock for the organization of a National Cycle Dealers' Association. This association has been under consideration by the dealers of the larger cities of the country for some time, as it would fill a long felt want in their business. The National Cycle Board of Trade, including only manufacturers, was not exactly the kind of an organization to look after the wants of the dealers directly. The new association will be closely allied with the Board of Trade and will be under its jurisdiction. Members of the local Board of Trade in St. Louis and other cities have been backing the enterprise, and a meeting preliminary to it has been held by Chicago dealers.

The Morse Cycling club with 250 members went to the show last night. Other clubs present were the M. & W., South Side, and Bowen, aggregating 800 cyclists.

Tonight will be the biggest night for cycling clubs, for the Chicagos and Lincolns will attend, and with them will be the Woodlawns, Sheridans, and Hyde Park Y. M. C. A.

There was employed in the engineering department on Monday a force of ten men whose duty it was to attend to the heating apparatus. They shoveled during that time twenty-five tons of coal into the big furnace. The average consumption for heating purposes on a day like Monday is fifteen tons.

All day yesterday the restaurant in the southeast corner of the Coliseum did a rushing business. It is run upon the same extensive plan as the rest of the show.

Circuit-Chasers Present.

Several circuit chasers have not signed contracts with any firm for the coming year, and among these is Tom Cooper. The Detroit rider has no ideas of false modesty, and says he has several firms after him who want him to boost their wheels for them during the coming season and incidentally win a few prizes. His plans are not yet settled for the coming season, and he may go abroad instead of following the circuit. But he has a man waiting for him whenever he starts out on the circuit, and that is Eddie Bald. There promises to be an interesting contest between these two flyers the coming season, and the rivalry between them is intense. Both have said they might go abroad, but neither has decided the question definitely.

Tom Cooper is not vitally interested in the League of American Wheelmen according to all reports, and does not care whether a provision is made at the coming assembly for the admission of professionals or not.

Tom Eck was among the visitors at the cycle show yesterday, and his appearance started rumors of race meets and new record breakers to be brought out, all without any particularly good foundation.

Today's Band Concerts.

Following is the cycle show concert program for today:

AFTERNOON—PART I.

March, Iowa Semi-Centennial............Weldon
Overture, "Don Juan"....................Mozart
Trombone solo, selected..................
By Charles A. Bibel.
Gems from the works of Mendelssohn, arranged by Godfrey, introducing "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Pilgrim's March" (Italian Symphony), "I am a Roamer" (Son and Stranger), "Jerusalem, to Thou That Killest the Prophets" (St. Paul); duet, "I Would That My Love," "March from Athelia"; song, "Garland," and concluding with universal popular "Wedding March."
Darky's Dream........Arranged by W. D. Reeves

PART II.

March, Cycle Show............Frederick Phinney
Waltz, Italian "La Serenata"..........Jaxone
Descriptive, "A Night in New York".....Brooks
Uncle Rastus Negro Dance................Clappe
American Patrol.........................Meacham

EVENING—PART I.

March, "First Brigade"..................Weldon
Introducing the First Infantry, I. N. G., Drum and Bugle Corps.
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor"....Nicolai
Cornet solo, selected....................
A. F. Weldon.
Operatic selection, "Robin Hood".....De Koven
Introducing solos for cornet, euphonium, and clarinet, Messrs. Weldon, Stross, and Davis.

PART II.

March, Cycle Show............Frederick Phinney
Waltz, "La Perle de Madrid"...........Lamotte
"From Battlefield to Fireside; or, Reminiscences of the Blue and Gray".......Weldon
(Specially arranged for the Iowa State Band.)
Synopsis—Camp at home; the sorrow of departure; taps, lights out; tenting tonight; the church clock; reveille; breakfast call; march to train; leaving home; scenes at the depot; the soldier's farewell; the bands on the Union side playing "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching" and "Red, White, and Blue"; bands in the Confederate army playing "Dixie"; "Carry Me Back to Old Virginia," etc.; the assembly; the Adjutant's call; the prayer before the battle; song, "Just Before the Battle, Mother"; advance of the armies; the artillery opens fire; the battle; the retreat; "The Vacant Chair"; "When Johnny Comes Marching Home"; "Star Spangled Banner"; "Home, Sweet Home."

Tonight will be Morse Cycling club night at the Coliseum cycle show.

A subscription was started yesterday among the exhibiters to secure funds to be paid into the Mayor's relief fund. In a short time almost $900 was raised, and many of the exhibiters are yet to be heard from. Those whose names went on the list yesterday were as follows:

Pope Manufacturing company, Shelby Steel Tube company, Trinity Cycle Manufacturing company, Oliver Strauss & Co., H. T. Hearsey & Co., American Dunlop Tire company, Barnes Cycle company, W. J. Morgan, American Cyclist, Referee Publishing company, Lovell Arms company, Black Manufacturing company, Frank Weston, Iver Johnson Arms company, Wolff-American company, Gendron Wheel company, Keating Wheel company, Warwick Cycle company, Elastic Tip company, New Departure Bell company, John Graham & Co., Schieuter Cycle company, Fowler Cycle company, George N. Pierce & Co., Snell Cycle Fitting company, American Weldless Tube company, Overman Wheel company, A. Gilbert Jr., H. B. Cannon, S. A. Miles, A. U. Betts, Mesinger Saddle company, Whitney Manufacturing company, Syracuse Cycle company, Union Cycle Manufacturing company, Thomas Manufacturing company, Brown Saddle company, E. C. Stearns & Co., Peerless Manufacturing company, Boston Woven Hose and Rubber company, March-Davis Cycle Manufacturing company, Elmore Manufacturing company, Hay & Willits Manufacturing company, Richmond Bicycle company, A. E. Pattison, H. A. Lozier & Co., Thomas B. Jeffery, B. F. Goodrich company, Hygienic Wheel company, G. S. Boyer, Betts Headlight company, George R. Bidwell, Simeon Ford, G. B. Kearcher, Sterling cycle works, Duquesne Manufacturing company, F. W. Gerould, Outing Magazine, Remington Arms company, Bearings Publishing company, New York Belting and Packing company, Yost Manufacturing company, Mechanical Rubber company, A. L. G., C. H. F.

SKATER'S CLUB AT WASHINGTON PARK.

North Side Curlers Will Try Conclusions with the South-Siders—Chicago at Wanderers' Rinks.

Two games were played yesterday afternoon by the Chicago Curling club at the Wanderers' rinks, S. Nelson winning from Kibbe by five shots and President Raffen defeating Pritchard by three shots. The rinks:

C. Lennon,	J. Patterson,
F. Grady,	A. White,
J. B. Hill,	J. Ralston,
E. W. Kibbe—Skip. 14.	R. Pritchard—Skip. 12.
G. Wood Jr.,	James Drynan,
R. Dalrymple,	J. Robertson,
G. Wood,	W. Dougal,
S. Nelson—Skip. 19.	W. Nelson,
J. Drynan,	J. I. Raffen—Skip. 15.

Much interest centers in the meeting of the Skaters' and Washington Park clubs on the rinks of the latter. Both clubs have recently adopted the game, and considerable rivalry exists. The representatives of both have been practicing hard, though the North-Siders have had the disadvantage of playing on outside ice. The South-Siders have two good skips in Clay and Menzies, which gives them a slight advantage. Play will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

The Chicago Curling club will play its annual match, President against Vice-President, this afternoon, beginning at 1 o'clock. On Thursday afternoon the point medal will be played for by the seniors, and in the evening the juniors will compete for a scarfpin presented by Mrs. David Hogg. On Saturday the Milwaukee Curling club will visit the city five rinks strong to play their first game with the Chicago Curling club for the Hogg medal.

BLOOMINGSTON TO COACH ARMOUR.

Michigan's Famous Full Back Takes Charge of the Technology Athletes—Begins His Work This Week.

James A. Bloomingston, the great full back of Michigan, has accepted the position of gymnasium instructor and coach for track work at Armour Institute of Technology for this year.

Steps have already been taken to secure entrance into the triangular meet of Chicago, Lake Forest, and Northwestern, and negotiations are being made for a dual track meet with Chicago University. Capt. Longenecker of the track team has five or six men in training for the jumps and the short distance runs. Arrangements are being made to secure the use of the old Chicago Athletic field at Thirty-fifth and Wentworth avenue.

The Board of Control of Athletics has called a mass-meeting of students on Friday to raise enough money to help the two teams for training expenses.

Mr. Bloomingston, although he has been at the "Tech" only since Monday, has organized gymnasium classes and has the candidates for the various teams hard at work.

ENTER FOR FIRST REGIMENT MEET.

Many Athletes Are in Training for the Coming Indoor Field Day in the Armory.

Applications for entry blanks have already begun to pour in for the meet of Feb. 20 at the First Regiment Armory, and many letters seeking information are being received daily by Manager Byrnes. Two high schools have promised entries already, and it is understood that one university has promised a relay team.

St. Ignatius College, which lately put in application to join the Western Intercollegiate Association, promises to have a strong team entered. The cycling clubs of the city are each looking over their lists of athletes, and all express a desire to be represented.

For the First Regiment club the following men have started training:

A. J. Biddle, A. A. Cochrane, G. B. Colgrove, G. J. Byrnes, W. H. Boyer, C. O. Berg, A. Larson, J. A. Mollitor, R. M. Holland, I. G. Gelder, Frank Gelder, W. C. Knepper, H. F. Keator, W. W. Ray, J. Carter, and J. V. Clinnon.

Manager F. W. Gilbert of the Bankers' Athletic club has sent word that the following men of the club are training for the meet:

R. J. Cody, F. Miller, D. A. Stone, E. J. Bartelme, A. E. Schilling, E. G. Carey, W. J. Reinke, W. F. Knackstedt, L. A. Jirsa, W. B. Everingham Jr., and J. H. Coulter.

OPEN THEIR TURF EXCHANGE.

Leo Mayer and George Hankins Fit Up a Place Near South Elmhurst to Receive Race Results.

Leo Mayer and George Hankins are preparing to open their so-called turf exchange at South Elmhurst. They have arranged to take care of a good following of sports and have secured a special train service to their place. A long, barn-like structure has been fitted up roughly with blackboards, wires, cashier's desk, and the regulation pool-room outfit, and it is expected the place will be in operation today. The proprietors have taken good care to locate it, and are safely outside of the limits of the Village of Elmhurst and a little less than twenty-five yards south of the boundary line between Du Page and Cook Counties, so that in case of trouble they could easily get from one county to another at a moment's notice.

Mr. Mayer, speaking for himself and his associates, said:

"We propose to do just what others have been doing along the outer limits of Cook County—for instance at Robey and Columbia Heights. We simply propose to run a foreign book."

TWO CLUBS AFTER CATCHER BOYLE.

Columbus Buys Him from Pittsburg and Cincinnati Files Claim for Him.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Manager Donovan of the Pittsburgs was surprised this morning to find that Cincinnati had filed a claim for Catcher Boyle, whom Pittsburg sold to the Columbus club of the Western League last week for $600. The Reds explain that they did not waive the right to purchase him when Boyle was on the market. There is a point raised in the case that Sec. 13 of the national agreement covers the release of a player only, and says nothing about a sale. It is said that in case the national board sustains Cincinnati's claim then it sanctions the privilege of minor league clubs to oppose the sale of players from other clubs in their league to the big league. Pittsburg is willing to give Boyle to Cincinnati for $600.

HART LEAVES FOR HOT SPRINGS TODAY

Goes to Arrange for Training Quarters for Capt. Anson and His Men Before the Opening of the Season.

President James Hart will leave for Hot Springs today to make arrangements for training quarters for the Chicago baseball nine. If satisfactory arrangements can be made he will send the team there in March. Mr. Hart has several practice games in prospect with Western League teams before the season opens and will see that Capt. Anson's aggregation gets a good season of work at the Springs before they start out.

CHICAGO TO PLAY THE WANDERERS.

Hockey Game Between South Side Clubs Will Be Contested Tonight at Prairie and Thirty-ninth.

Weather permitting the Chicago Hockey club will meet a team from the Wanderers' Cricket club tonight at Prairie avenue and Thirty-ninth street. Play will begin at 8 o'clock. The sides:

Chicago.	Position.	Wanderers.
Boak	Goal	Warriner
Donnelly	Point	Waller
Fenwick	Cover point	Edwards
Wonham	Forward	Dale
McBrine	Forward	Kenney
Weed	Forward	Dillon
Edwards	Forward	Whiting

Schaefer Laughs at Spinks' Statement.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—When Jake Schaefer read the Chicago dispatch in which William A. Spinks denies the report that the two will not travel together the "Wizard" smiled and said: "If Spinks thinks he will have me for a playing partner again he is greatly mistaken. I would not tie up with him again under any consideration. He has an idea that he is the whole show, but I disagree with him on that point. I think my reputation as a billiard player should count for a little."

North Side Billiard Tourney.

All entries for the amateur billiard championship of the North Side, to be held at the Plaza commencing Feb. 1 are in. They are:

Bishop, 200; Collins, 200; Frost, 200; Mier, 200; Thomson, 200; Shepard, 200; Friend, 175; Asher, 170; Lyons, 170; Macdonald, 170.

ALMOST A FIGHT LAW.

LOWER HOUSE OF NEVADA LEGISLATURE PASSES THE BILL.

Committee on Public Morals Makes a Favorable Report and Quick Action Follows—Price of a License for Each Contest Raised from $250 to $1,000—Said to Be No Doubt About the Success of the Measure in the Senate.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—There is now every reason to believe that the big mill between Corbett and Fitzsimmons will take place in this State if the promoters of that contest are willing to pay $1,000 for a license.

The bill for the regulation and restriction of glove contests was passed by the Assembly today by a vote of 30 to 9. The bill was returned from the Committee on Public Morals this morning substantially as introduced except that the license for each contest was raised from $250 to $1,000, $900 of which is to go to the State and $100 to the county in which the battle takes place. It is expected this will allow only big contests to take place here. This bill will go to the Senate tomorrow, and, in the usual course, will come up on Thursday. It is said that there is every reason to believe the members of the Upper House will favor the measure, and so by the end of the week it will be a law, lacking only the Governor's signature.

While some of the Senators and Assemblymen do not favor prize-fighting, they regard this course best for regulating it, as the proposed license is prohibitive to any but pugilists with large backing. What the Governor will do is not known, but in view of the general demand of the people it is thought that he will sign it.

A number of citizens are endeavoring to keep Stuart from fixing a place or yielding to outside efforts until this matter is settled, and it is surmised that he has considered Nevada favorably. No arrangements have been made as to the scene of the contest. Reno, Virginia City, and Carson are all on the railroad and have suitable training grounds.

SPORTS PREPARE TO GO TO NEVADA.

News of the Introduction of the Bill Favoring Prize-Fighting Received with Joy by Devotees of Ring.

All the sports of Chicago were enthusiastic yesterday after reading the report of the introduction of a bill favoring prize-fighting in the Nevada General Assembly. The sentiment in Nevada seems to be favorable to holding the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight there, and the possibility of pulling off the mill undisturbed brought comfort to the sports. All manner of gossip was indulged in, and both Corbett and George Siler, who is to referee the fight, were asked numerous questions concerning it. Any place is satisfactory to Corbett, and he is gratified at the prospect of going to Nevada to fight, as he has all along said the trip to Mexico, if the fight were to be held there, would necessitate becoming acclimated, and might have an enervating effect upon the fighters.

George Siler refused to commit himself regarding the location of the ring yesterday. He and Malachy Hogan are preparing to run a special train, and assert the location of the battle-ground will be given out in a day or two. He did say, however, that the train would be at the ringside sixty hours after it pulled out of the depot in Chicago. Many sports from all over the country are preparing to join Siler's party.

Corbett trained yesterday in his usual manner, playing handball, boxing, wrestling, and running. He is improving in condition every day, he says, and is quick as lightning in his movements. This, he says, is aided by his practice at such games as handball and racquets.

YALE EXPECTS A RATIFICATION.

Thinks the Agreement with Harvard Will Be Acted Upon Favorably This Week.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Yale's athletic managers say that they confidently expect a ratification of the new Yale-Harvard athletic agreement by the last of this week. Capt. Goodrich has returned to Harvard, carrying with him the terms of the reunion, and it will probably be considered by the Harvard Athletic committee at its meeting tomorrow.

This agreement, like that previously drawn up, but not ratified because of a hitch, includes a Yale-Harvard reunion in all branches of sport. The baseball leaders, the football management, and the track team have all agreed to submit their proposals in the same batch with the crew, and all have gone up to Harvard together. As a matter of fact, Harvard leaders have before given assurances of their willingness to ratify the terms of all the agreement except the boat race provisions, and naturally it is reckoned at Yale that if plans for this branch of athletics go through there will be no trouble about the others.

It can be stated now that the new agreement includes in its provision for a boat race a match between Yale, Cornell, and Harvard. Capt. Goodrich of the Harvard crew has, it is stated here, been to New York and secured the consent of the Cornell management to allow Yale to enter, and the only difficulty will now be the trouble of securing the consent of the Harvard Athletic committee.

TIGERS MUST RANK HIGH AS STUDENTS

Princeton Faculty Decides All Baseball Players Must Be Free from Conditions.

Princeton, N. J., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Princeton baseball players must secure high rank in studies. During the last faculty meeting that body passed a rule to the effect that candidates for the ball nine who had been conditioned in studies would not be allowed to play or practice with the team until such conditions had been removed. A meeting of the players was held today, and they were informed of the faculty's decision. This rule will weaken the Tiger nine considerably, as several of the men have conditions which they find impossible to work off.

SHERIDAN DRIVE RACE UNFINISHED.

Prince Albert, Topsy D., and David S. Each Take One Heat—Final Heats Tomorrow.

The Sheridan drive snow race was undecided yesterday. Three heats were contested, Prince Albert, Topsy D., and David S. each taking one. The finals will be contested tomorrow. Owing to the cold weather a number of the South Side entries did not start. The summaries:

Prince Albert	1	2	3
Black Blondin	2	3	2
Australian	3	4	4
David S.	4	4	1
Topsy D.	5	1	5

Results at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 26.—There was a light fall of snow all day and the track was very sloppy and slippery.

First race, ¾ mile—Tern, 91 pounds [Songer], 12 to 1, won; Gold Top, 98 [Everett], 4 to 1, second; Gismonda, 104 [Payton], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:17½. Gaston, Minnie Murphy, Connie Lee, and D. L. also ran.

Second race, selling, ¾ mile—Zelbach, 99 pounds [Clay], 2 to 1, won; Lott, 97 [Songer], 5 to 1, second; Senator Penrose, 99 [Everett], 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:19¼. Ilia, Harry B., Barney Adler, Marmion, and Prince Proverb also ran.

Third race, ¾ mile—Linnet, 105 pounds [Everett], 7 to 5, won; Springtime, 107 [A. Barrett], 4 to 1, second; Pirate, 107 [Beauchamp], 60 to 1, third. Time, 1:32½. Trixie, Paskola, Sir John, Buckmore, Virgie S., Timberland, Will Tartar, Rupee also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 1-16 miles—Cannonade, 91 pounds [T. Burns], 2 to 1, won; Full Hand, 92 [Dorsey], 12 to 1, second; Constant, 99 [A. Barrett], 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:54½. Anger and Partner also ran.

Fifth race, selling, ⅞ mile—Hailstone, 110 pounds [Reiff], even, won; Gracie C., 97 [Clay], 5 to 1, second; Bob Clampett, 107 [Turbiville], 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:33½. Sobriquet, C. C. Rumrill, Stark, Soundmore also ran.

Sixth race, selling, ¾ mile—Juanita, 103 pounds [Morse], 5 to 2, won; Ollean, 97 [Everett], 15 to 1, second; Old Ham, 99 [A. Barrett], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:19½. Harry B., Somehopes, Graefin, Sanguine, Mary Chance, Maud Lyles also ran.

Jockey Everett is suspended indefinitely for a suspicious and unsatisfactory ride on Anger in the fourth race.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Jamboree, 99 pounds; Chicot, Hano Belle, 102 each; Billy Jordan, 103; Mrs. Bradshaw, Halloween, Alto June, Otho, Loudon, 107 each; Prig, 110.

Second race, selling, ¾ mile—Rosny, 98 pounds; Barney Adler 100; Princess Bonnie, Al Lone, Candy, 103 each; Nairette, 105.

Third race, selling, ¾ mile—Lay On, Proverb, Pearson, Partisan, 97 pounds each; Carver, Bombard, 99; Favorine, 100; Winslow, 102; Stanza, 104; Dr. France, Rover, 105.

Fourth race, handicap, ¾ mile—Provident, You O Me, Sharon, Henrica, 92 pounds each; Pete Kitchen, Lonely, 97 each; Squire G., 98; Gismonda, 100; Aureola, 101; Robert Latta, 106.

Fifth race, 1 mile—C. C. Rumrill, 96 pounds; Baal Gad, Laura Cotta, 97 each; Harmony, 99; Hippogriffe, 102; Text, Plutus, 112 each.

Sixth race, selling, ¾ mile—Double Dummy, Graefin, 91 pounds each; Zelbach, 93; Kenston, 94; Break o' Day, Henrica, Harry S., 96 each; Vencedor, Prince of India, John Conroy, 104 each; Redena, 92.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Loudon, $10; Jamboree, $8; Hano Belle, Halloween, Otho, and Prig, $4 each; field, $5.

Second race—Nairete, $10; Al Lone, $5; Barney Adler and Princess Bonnie, $4 each; Rosny and Candy, $3 each.

Third race—No pooling.

Fourth race—Spire G., $10; Provident and Lonely, $6 each; Sharon, $5; Henrica, Pete Kitchen, and Robert Latta, $4 each; field, $2.

Fifth race—Test, $10; Plutus, $6; Baal Gad and Laura Cotta, $4 each; C. C. Rumrill and Harmony, $3 each; field, $4.

Sixth race—Break o' Day, $10; John Conroy, $6; Zelbach and Henrica, $4 each; field, $5.

PORTAGE BONSPIEL CLOSES TODAY.

Finals Reached in the Duluth Jobbers' and the St. Paul Jobbers' Events.

Portage, Wis., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The contests in the big curling bonspiel will close tomorrow. All the events have now narrowed down toward the closing games. The finals have been reached in both the Duluth jobbers' event and the St. Paul jobbers' event. The rinks remaining in the former are McLeod of Duluth and McConochie of Cambria. Those in the latter are Robertson of Arlington and Williams of Waupaca. The semi-final games have been reached in both the Portage and the Pfister events. The consolation event was finished today and was won by Robertson of Arlington. The rinks remaining in the Portage event are J. H. Wells of this city, Smith of Pardeeville, and Delany of Poynette. In the Pfister event the rinks remaining are J. H. Wells of Portage, McLeod of Duluth, and McDiarmid of Winnipeg.

Following are the scores in the several events:

Pfister event—Robertson [Arlington] 8 vs. McLeod [Duluth] 10; J. H. Wells [Portage] 9 vs. Williams [Waupaca] 7; McCulloch [Poynette] 8 vs. McDiarmid [Winnipeg] 13.

Duluth jobbers' event—McCulloch [Poynette] 15 vs. Williams [Waupaca] 8; McLeod [Duluth] 17 vs. Jones [Portage] 7; McConochie [Cambria] 10 vs. McMillan [Arlington] 8; Pollard [Portage] 12 vs. Houston [Cambria] 10; McCulloch [Poynette] 11 vs. McLeod [Duluth] 12; McConochie [Cambria] 11 vs. Pollard [Portage] 8.

St. Paul jobbers' event—J. H. Wells [Portage] 10 vs. Robertson [Arlington] 12; McDiarmid [Winnipeg] 9 vs. McLeod [Duluth] 6; Robertson [Arlington] 13 vs. Roberts [Milwaukee] —; McDiarmid [Winnipeg] 8 vs. Williams [Waupaca] 11.

Consolation event—Cameron [Rat Portage] 15 vs. Chandler [Waupaca] 8; Mould [Baraboo] 10 vs. Jones [Portage] 6; Cameron [Rat Portage] 11 vs. Mould [Baraboo] 12; Robertson [Arlington] 12 vs. Mould [Baraboo] 4.

Veterans' event—Hastie [Dekorra] forfeited to Chandler [Waupaca]; Fulton [Portage] 13 vs. Delany [Poynette] 11.

The final game in the St. Paul jobbers' event was called late this afternoon between Robertson of Arlington and Williams of Waupaca and was won by Robertson by a score of 11 to 8. The Canadian rinks, McDiarmid of Winnipeg and Cameron of Rat Portage, played down this afternoon for possession of the Walker international trophy, which was won from the Americans at the opening of the bonspiel. McDiarmid defeated Cameron by a score of 15 to 1.

The Fowler 1897

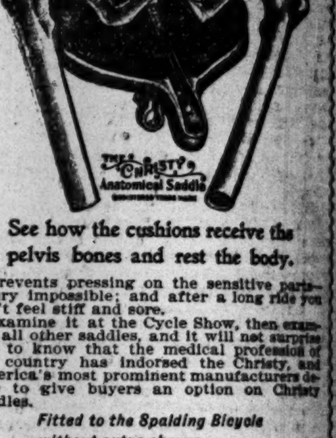
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SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

My Matrimonial Agency.

MY scheme was that a marriage should be arranged between Uncle James and Miss Stubbs. Not that it was my business in the least—but that did not hinder me from interfering; nor that I thought the chief parties concerned were at all suited to each other—I never troubled my head about such minor details. I have always been fond of interfering with other people's affairs; not for their good at all, but simply for my own pleasure. I have the greatest sympathy with people who put their fingers into neighboring pies, provided they confess they do it for their own enjoyment and not for the advantage of the pies; men do not kill foxes for food, but for love of sport; women interfere with their neighbors for exactly the same reason. Put your fingers, dear ladies, into one another's pies, by all means; but remember that it is the finger and not the pie which derives pleasure from the operation! Having so much to see after in important matters, Providence seems sometimes in need of local agencies to manage minor affairs in remote country districts—at least so I thought in my young days—and I was more than ready to undertake the office of Providence's local agent. Therefore I decided that Uncle James should marry Miss Stubbs.

We met Miss Stubbs while we were traveling in Switzerland. She was a little, timid, washed-out old maid. Her besetting sin was gentleness; she was too gentle for anything. Once when my brother Tom was a little boy he was naughty, and mother thought her wisest course lay in the proverbial soft answer. Tom bore mother's soft answers as long as he could, but he was but youthful flesh and blood after all, and naughty at that; so at last he exclaimed, "I wish, mother, you wouldn't be so silly and gentle." Miss Stubbs always made me recall that early remark of Tom's; she was so very "silly and gentle." Then she added to her gentleness gentility, which is also a trying virtue to onlookers. What with her gentleness and her gentility, she spoke so softly that one could only hear half that she said, and that half was by no means stimulating mental food. She had pale hair and pale eyelashes and pale ideas; but underneath all that, the sweetest, most unselfish nature that woman ever possessed. At first I laughed at her, she seemed so dull and colorless; but as I grew to know her better I discovered many virtues and no faults in the faded little woman. She took a great fancy to me—because I was so young and strong and full of life, she said—and told me all her dreary history. Her parents were genteel people of good family, and late in life her father came into a small estate for which he had been waiting for years. But the estate was so greatly impoverished and so heavily incumbered that he was ruined by his succession to it; and he died of disappointment, leaving his wife and only child with a miserable pittance; while the estate, which was strictly entailed, passed on to a distant cousin. Mrs. Stubbs survived her husband several years, but now she too was dead, and Miss Stubbs was as lonely as she was poor. There was something very pitiful to me about Miss Stubbs; she seemed to have missed all that makes life worth living—to have sat alone on the bank while the stream flowed by; and it has always seemed to me sadder to die of starvation on the bank than to be dashed to pieces by the current.

"My dear," she said to me one day, when we had become intimate with each other, "don't say you want to see life—seeing is dreary work. I never wanted to see life, I wanted to live life; but I have never done either."

I took her thin little hand in mine and stroked it. "Were you unhappy when you were young?" I asked.

"O! No, not unhappy, my dear; but not happy, either. I am not complaining, for every one was very kind to me, and ready to give me little scraps of their lives to share; but no one seemed to realize that I wanted a life of my own."

"Poor Miss Stubbs!" I whispered.

"It is kind of you to be sorry for me, my dear Madge, but, really, I am not complaining. I have had a very peaceful lot, compared with many women. But I have always had the feeling that there is such a great deal to be got out of life, and that I have somehow missed it all. There is plenty going on somewhere, but I am always out of it."

"I think I know what you mean; it is dull to sit in the boxes when one wants to be on the stage."

"Exactly; and I have never even had the boxes; I have had to be content with the dress circle."

"But did you never fall in love?" I asked, with extreme boldness.

The pale blue eyes filled with tears. "Yes, dear Madge. And I should like to tell you about it, only there is nothing to tell."

"O! Please tell me as much as there is, even if there is nothing," I coaxed, illogically.

"If there were more to tell I think I shouldn't mind so much," said Miss Stubbs, sadly; "I'd rather have a sad story than none at all. As it is, I haven't even the right to be unhappy; that isn't, of course, equal to the right to be happy, which some fortunate women have, but it is better than nothing. Why, Madge, my youth is over, and I have nothing left to remember it by—not even a love letter. I think if I had had just one love letter, that I could keep always and read over and over again, I should be content; for then I should feel that I had one flower left out of the summer of life."

"But do tell me what happened," I urged.

"Nothing happened. I once met some one whom I loved very much, and I think he loved me; but I am not even sure of that. I sometimes feel I'd give everything I have if I could only be sure of that, but I'm not. He was a young man who had his way to make in the world; and my dear father—as I have told you before—thought a great deal of our family and position, and considered the man I loved was not good enough for me. So he just put a stop to our friendship."

"And you tamely submitted?"

"What else could I do? My dear father was a very stern man, and I dared not disobey him."

And as I gazed into the timid face I realized that poor Miss Stubbs had not needed much coercion to make her give up her day-dream at her stern father's command.

"What was your lover like?" I asked.

"O my dear, he was the handsomest man I ever saw, with such attractive manners," she replied.

"Was he tall?" I asked. (Being five-foot-nine myself, I had a profound contempt for little men.)

"Yes, dear, and such a fine figure; nice broad shoulders, you know and a splendid carriage."

I could not help wondering how a fine, handsome man could have fallen in love with such a colorless nonentity of a woman, but—as I have frequently noticed—there is no accounting for tastes.

I was filled with pity for poor Miss Stubbs; it seemed so sad to go through life without ever really living, as she had done; and thus it was that my great scheme occurred to me. What a good thing it would be if Uncle James would marry Miss Stubbs, and so give her some comfort at the end of her life! I said comfort, because I was afraid happiness was no longer possible to her; that had disappeared forever with the vanished fairy Prince of her youth; but a comfortable old age is not a thing to be despised, and at present the little woman was poor and desolate. I felt that Uncle James was an inadequate substitute for the lost hero whom Miss Stubbs had described to me; but, on the other hand, what man with the smallest pretension to heroism would throw the handkerchief to a plain, frightened, little spinster of an uncertain age?

Uncle James was mother's only brother. He was a worthy, middle-aged bachelor—rather short and increasingly stout—and was the apotheosis of commonplace respectability. He possessed a kind heart and a dogmatic manner, and he lived chiefly at his club, and thought a great deal too much about things to eat. Tom said that his highest feelings were aroused only by pork chops, but Tom was always rather severe on Uncle James. When my uncle didn't talk about the food at the club, he talked about shares and investments, so it was no wonder that Tom and I thought him rather an old bore, though we were always kind to him because he was a relation. This, then, was the victim I yearned to offer upon Miss Stubbs' shrine, and I divulged my scheme to mother.

Mother laughed. "I should be very glad for your uncle to marry," she said, "as it worries me to think of him all alone, especially when he is gouty. But how could you expect him, or any other man, to fall in love with that faded old maid?"

"O! I don't expect him to fall in love," I replied; "he is far too old. But I should like to see Miss Stubbs comfortably settled, and I am sure she would be a good, peaceful, little wife. Besides, Uncle James isn't exactly the sort of person to win a beautiful Princess for his bride."

"Poor James! And yet he had his beautiful Princess once, like other men."

"Tell me about it, mother. You don't mean that that prosaic old uncle of mine was ever in love?"

"I do, though; he was dreadfully in love once, years and years ago. He used to tell me a lot about the girl and how happy he would be if only he could win her, though he hardly dared to hope she would ever look at him. I never knew exactly what happened; but he wrote to me saying that the thing was finally at an end, and begging me never to mention Annie Lorimer's name to him again. And I never have done so."

"What a pretty name! Was she pretty too?"

"I never saw her," replied mother, "but James used to say she was lovely; a dainty, exquisite, fairy-like girl, as fragile as a bit of china, with golden hair and blue eyes and a lovely complexion. She danced beautifully, and was just the type to attract James, who had always been accustomed to big, strong women." (Mother is quite as tall as I am, and grandmother was even taller.)

"Poor Uncle James!" I said. "It is funny to imagine his caring for anything except pork chops and safe investments."

"He cared enough for Annie Lorimer five-and-twenty years ago," replied mother.

When our Swiss trip was over and we were settled at home again I induced mother to invite Uncle James and Miss Stubbs to pay us a visit at the same time. She said it was an absurd arrangement and would lead to nothing, but she sent the invitations, nevertheless. Father and mother always let me do as I like and have the things I want, because I am the only daughter. Girls with a shoal of sisters don't get nearly as much of their own way as I do. People always think more of an odd cup and saucer than of a whole tea set; and yet I sometimes think it must be jollier to be one of a tea set, after all.

"You are too fond of acting as an amateur Providence, Madge," mother said, "but I don't mind helping you this once."

Mother always says "this once" about kind things she has done every day in the past and will do every day in the future; but she seems to think that the expression protects her from the well-founded charge of overindulgence.

So Uncle James and Miss Stubbs came to stay with us. My uncle arrived first; and as he sat with mother and me in the morning room he asked: "Is any one else staying with you, Jane?"

"Only Miss Stubbs," replied mother, "and she arrives this afternoon. We met her at Lucerne, you know."

"O! some girl that Madge took a great fancy to, isn't she?"

"I took a great fancy to her," I answered; "but she isn't a girl. She is quite old."

"What a nuisance," said Uncle James, in his sharp manner. "I hate old women, and old maids especially."

"You won't hate her, James," said mother, soothingly; "she is so quiet and unobtrusive that you'll hardly know she is in the house." Then she smiled slyly at me, and I felt my matrimonial plans foredoomed to failure.

At that moment Miss Stubbs arrived, and mother and I ran into the hall to meet her. She looked as faded and washed-out as ever, and as I followed her and mother into the morning-room I sighed over the futility of my well-meant scheme.

"Let me introduce my brother to you," mother began. "James, this is—" But before she could finish her sentence Uncle James jumped up and seized Miss Stubbs by both hands, crying: "Why, Annie! you don't mean to say that it is you, come back to me after all these years?" And there was a look on his face that the tenderest pork chops and the safest investments had never been able to call forth.

Miss Stubbs was quite flushed, and trembling all over. "And it is really you, James? I never dreamed that I should see you again."

"This is Annie Lorimer, that I used to tell you about, Jane," explained Uncle James, turning to mother, but still keeping Miss Stubbs' hands in his. "But why on earth did you call her Miss Stubbs?"

Miss Stubbs answered for mother. "They only knew me as Miss Stubbs, James. When my father came into that estate, which proved such a disappointment to him, he had to give up the name of Lorimer and take that of Stubbs, and I suppose I never mentioned that my name had once been Lorimer."

As we all sat at tea together I meditated deeply on the romantic situation and thought how sad it must be to be parted from a fine, handsome man, such as Miss Stubbs had described to me, and from a golden-haired fairy, such as uncle used to talk about to mother, and then to meet them five-and-twenty years afterward, transformed into a fat old bachelor and a faded old maid. But my cup of amazement was full when I heard Uncle James say:

"What have you been doing to keep yourself so young, Annie? You hardly look a day older than when I last saw you."

And Miss Stubbs replied: "You also are scarcely a bit altered, James. I should have known you anywhere."

This fairly knocked me over. It is absurd to say that love is blind. Love not only sees beauties and virtues no one else sees, but what it has once seen it sees always. It is very funny and interesting.

The next day I said to Miss Stubbs: "Whatever made you say Uncle James was tall when you described him to me?"

"Because he is tall. Don't you think your uncle is a very fine man, my dear?"

"I don't know. He always seemed rather short to me, somehow," I stammered awkwardly.

Miss Stubbs smiled. "To you, yes; but you are so exceptionally tall, you know."

Whereby I learned that height is, after all, only a question of proportion.

Not long after this Uncle James asked me in his sharp, masterful way: "What possessed you, Madge, when you told me that Annie was old? Why, she is no more old than I am."

I felt confused. "She seemed rather old to me, somehow," I stammered.

My uncle smiled. "You, yes; but you are so absurdly young, you know."

Whereby I learned that age is also a question of proportion.

On the day that Uncle James and Aunt Annie were married mother said to me: "I think that Providence helped my managing little girl with her plans this time."

"No, mother," I answered, "Providence took it out of my hands altogether and finished the business alone, and did it a million times better than I could have imagined."

Mother smiled.

"You see," I continued, "my scheme was to bring two rather uninteresting, middle-aged people together and insure a dull and comfortable old age for them, but Providence's plan was to reunite two true lovers who had waited for each other for a quarter of a century, and make them young again and happy with the highest sort of happiness. The ways of Providence are better than our ways, after all; aren't they, mother?"

"As the heavens are higher than the earth," said mother softly.—The Woman at Home.

SHORT STORIES
BY POPULAR AUTHORS,
Complete in One Installment,
WILL BE PRINTED
DAILY THROUGH THE WEEK.

CARRENO WITH CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

Pianist Will Take Part in Next Week's Programs—Recital Will Be on Feb. 13.

Mme. Teresa Carreno, the pianist, will make her first appearances here with the Chicago Orchestra on the afternoon of Feb. 5 and the evening of the following day instead of in recital at Central Music Hall on Feb. 3, as at first announced. The recital will take place on Feb. 13 instead. With the orchestra Mme. Carreno will play the Beethoven concerto in E flat, "Emperor," and Liszt's Hungarian Fantasia.

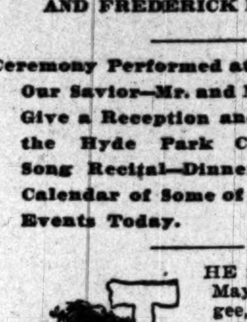
New Line to Washington and Baltimore.

Through sleeper daily from Chicago to Washington, D. C., and Baltimore via Monon, C., H. & D., B. & O. S. W., and B. & O. via Cincinnati, on and after Jan. 24. Sleeper ready in Dearborn Station from 9:30 p. m. to 2:45 a. m., arrive Washington 6:47 a. m., Baltimore, 7:55 a. m. Ticket office No. 232 Clark street and Auditorium Hotel.

JOIN FOR LIFE'S JOURNEY

MARRIAGE OF MISS MAY M. MAGEE AND FREDERICK L. ROACH.

Ceremony Performed at the Church of Our Savior—Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Foltz Give a Reception and Musicale—At the Hyde Park Club—Tennyson Song Recital—Dinners and Teas—Calendar of Some of the Important Events Today.



THE marriage of Miss May Marguerite Magee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Magee, No. 323 Belden avenue, to Mr. Frederick Lyon Roach, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Roach, No. 462 Orchard street, was celebrated last night at 7:30 o'clock at the Church of Our Savior, Fullerton avenue and North Clark street, the Rev. Dr. Edwards officiating, in the presence of a large assemblage of interested friends. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Edith Magee, of London, Ont., as maid of honor and Miss Myra Chisholm, Miss Mary French Field, Miss Nell Darling, and Miss Myrtle Hartwell as bridesmaids. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the residence of the bride's parents from 8 until 11 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Roach upon their return from a wedding trip will be "at home" the first and third Thursdays in March at No. 462 Orchard street.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Foltz, No. 47 Astor street, entertained at a reception and musicale last night, the invitation list including 600 hundred guests. Mrs. Foltz received in a gown of wine-colored velvet trimmed with duchesse lace and pearl ornaments. The house was decorated with jacqueminot roses, palms, and ferns. Mr. Foltz, the host, sang several selections during the evening. The following presided in the dining-room:

Mrs. Robert L. Henry,	Mrs. James M. Flower,
Mrs. Orson Smith,	Mrs. R. H. Durkee,
Mrs. W. J. Chalmers,	Mrs. J. Howland Thompson.
Mrs. Hempstead Washburne,	Mrs. David Briggs,
Mrs. Clarence I. Peck,	Mrs. Ernest F. Smith,
Mrs. John S. Runnells,	Mrs. Charles D. Dana,
Mrs. Henry Hooper,	Mrs. Horatio N. May,
Mrs. R. A. MacArthur,	Mrs. Campbell.
Mrs. Howard Clements,	

The following young women presided at the frappé table in the library:

Miss May Merriweather,	Miss Charlotte Silsbee,
Miss Rosalie Sturges,	Miss Marie Clarke.

Among the invited guests were:

Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln,	Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Stone Jr.,
Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer,	Mr. and Mrs. Herman Butler,
Mr. and Mrs. John J. Glessner,	Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Walker,
Mr. and Mrs. Lyman J. Gage,	Mr. and Mrs. Secor Cunningham,
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McClurg,	Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Carpenter,
Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Lawrence,	Mr. and Mrs. Moses J. Wentworth,
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball,	Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman,
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bartlett,	Mr. and Mrs. Harry Owsley,
Mr. and Mrs. John C. Black,	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Charnley,
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mather,	Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Doane,
Mr. and Mrs. J. J. P. Odell,	Mr. and Mrs. Philo Otis,
Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Wilkinson,	Mrs. Perry H. Smith,
	Mrs. H. O. Stone,
Mr. and Mrs. George Armour,	Mrs. J. C. Coonley,
	Mrs. Theodore Phillips,
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wilmerding,	Mrs. F. A. Sawyer,
	Mrs. George Sturges,
Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Towner,	Miss Sturges,
	Miss Peasley,
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bullock,	Miss Carpenter,
	Miss Winterbotham,
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Spoor,	Miss Waite,
	Miss Marguerite Walker,
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Doane,	Miss Marie Rogers,
	Miss Amy Walker,
Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hamill,	Miss Bertha Bullock,
	Miss Mary Dana,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Kenneth MacKenzie,	Miss Louise Hosmer,
	Miss Sarah Walker,
Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus D. Roys,	Miss Lucy Runnells,
	Miss E. Carruthers,
Mr. and Mrs. Carter H. Harrison,	Miss Madeline Noyes,
	Miss Blanche Budd.

* * *

The annual reception of the Hyde Park club to members and their wives last night was largely attended in spite of the severe cold. In accordance with custom the occasion served also as a formal introduction to the club members of the newly elected officers. These are as follows:

President—W. B. Conkey.
Vice-Presidents—Charles H. Hunt and Samuel R. Jenkins.
Secretary—Jule F. Bower.
Treasurer—W. C. Lawson.
Directors—J. T. Harahan, W. T. Fenton, E. Ross Shaw, Herman J. Hall, George Catlin, T. S. Cruttenden, George B. Bailey, F. T. Woodman, and G. A. Edward Kohler.

The officers received in the ballroom from 8:30 to 9:30 o'clock, when a dancing program was indulged in. The Reception committee included:

Mr. Benjamin Wilson,	Mr. John Davis,
Mr. William R. Kerr,	Mr. William H. Moore,
Mr. J. A. Edwards,	Mr. S. R. Udell,
Mr. E. B. Myers,	Mr. Robert Stuart.

* * *

A Tennyson song recital was given last night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Crawford, No. 109 Pine Grove avenue, in aid of the benevolent work of the Young People's Society of the Independent Liberal Church. The program included appropriate recitations by Laura Dainty and Jean M. Waldron and the following musical numbers: "Home They Brought Her Warrior Dead" and "Ring Out, Wild Bells," by Mrs. Grant Beebe; "Break, Break, Break," and "Come Into the Garden, Maud," by Miss Frances Cossar; "The Brook" and other selections, by Miss Mabel Storey. Instrumental numbers were furnished by Mr. William Page and Mr. Benjamin Page.

* * *

The members of the Olio club enjoyed a musical symposium at its meeting yesterday afternoon. The program included papers as follows: "Music as an Art," by Mrs. John Vance Cheney; "Music as a Tonic," by Dr. Leila G. Bedell; "Music from a Poet's Standpoint," Mrs. Emma B. Keepers; "Music as an Educator," Miss May E. Squire; "Music in Patriotism," Miss Ada Sweet; "Music in Religion," Mrs. J. W. Thomas. The vocalist was Mrs. Charles Krum.

* * *

The engagement is announced of Mr. Robert Erskine of Lake Forest to Miss Saidee Pratt of Toledo, O.

* * *

Mrs. Willard E. Pardridge, No. 2817 Prairie avenue, gave a sleighing party last night, followed by a dinner and dance at Washington Park club. The guests included:

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Pardridge,	Mr. F. W. Peck Jr.,
	Mr. Walter Herrick,
Mr. and Mrs. White,	Mr. Louis Wachsmuth,
Miss Koon of Detroit,	Mr. E. Chapman.

* * *

Mrs. S. E. Barrett, No. 109 Lake Shore drive, entertained at a young people's dance last evening.

Mrs. George H. High, No. 63 Lake Shore drive, entertained at a young people's dance last night.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas Lynas and Miss Lynas, No. 3156 Vernon avenue, gave a reception yesterday afternoon from 4 until 6 o'clock.

* * *

Miss Morse, No. 4804 Greenwood avenue, entertained the following members of the Wellesley club on Saturday afternoon:

Mrs. Bryant,	Miss Stinson,
Mrs. Weir,	Miss Capps,
Mrs. Christy,	Miss Sibley,
Mrs. Cloyes,	Miss Pike,
Miss Beifeld,	Miss Paryl,
Miss Pitkin,	Miss Ferris,
Miss Brooks,	Miss Rhodes,
Miss Wilkinson,	Miss Neuberger.

* * *

The West Virginia Society gave a reception last night at the residence of Mrs. M. E. Byrne, No. 1828 Indiana avenue, the evening's program including music, cards, recitations, and a collation.

The members of the Loyola club were entertained at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Bremner, No. 240 Loomis street, last night.

The Korma club gave the third of a series of dances at Kinsley's last night.

The Woman's Press League met at Kinsley's yesterday afternoon to discuss plans for a contemplated entertainment.

The South Side club gave a reception yesterday from 2 until 5 o'clock at its rooms, Madison avenue and Fiftieth street, for the clubs of the city.

* * *

Mr. W. J. Steele, for eight years United States Consul for Cuba, delivered a lecture last night before the members of the North Shore club on "The Spaniard and the Cuban."

* * *

Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck, Miss Peck, and Miss Arline Peck, No. 1826 Michigan avenue, were "at home" yesterday from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Mrs. J. E. Owens and Miss Owens, No. 1806 Michigan avenue, were "at home" yesterday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, No. 124 Rush street, entertained at a dinner last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Murphy entertained at a dinner on Monday evening for their guest, Miss Frances Marie Smith of Cleveland, covers being laid for twelve.

Mrs. Henry J. Willing, No. 110 Rush street, gave a luncheon yesterday.

Mrs. Louise B. Stevens, No. 2713 Prairie avenue, entertained at a dinner dance last night.

* * *

Following is a schedule of the principal society events today:

Wedding of Miss Jane Louise Winne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Winne, No. 3534 Ellis avenue, to Mr. Thomas B. Hunter at the residence of the bride's parents, at 8:30 o'clock.

Mrs. H. O. Stone Jr., No. 3439 Michigan avenue—A breakfast.

Mrs. O. W. Potter, No. 130 Lake Shore drive—An evening whist party.

Mrs. Edward Morris, No. 4500 Michigan avenue—A reception from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Mrs. John S. Hannah, No. 407 Superior street—"At home" from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Mrs. S. E. Wood and Miss S. Ella Wood, No. 3924 Michigan avenue—"At home" from 3 until 6 o'clock.

A german at the Chicago Beach Hotel.

Chicago Graduate Chapter of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity—Annual banquet and reunion at the University club at 6:30 p. m.

First of a course of lectures under the auspices of the Women's Guild of St. Peter's Church, at Mrs. B. F. McConnell's, No. 36 Hawthorne place, at 3 p. m.

* * *

The first annual graduating exercises of the Chicago Hospital Training School for Nurses, Forty-ninth street and Drexel place, will take place tonight. The following program will be followed by dancing:

Music. Solo—Fantaisie ....J. Leybach
Miss Verna Richtmeyer.
(Class of '99.)
Prayer ....The Rev. Robert McIntyre
Report of Secretary..........Dr. J. T. Binkley Jr.
Music. Duet—Grand Valse de Concert...C. Nelis
Misses Chamberlain and Richtmeyer.
Address to Graduating Class..................
..................Dr. William H. Wilder
Music. Solo—"Zampa"..................E. Dorn
Miss E. Chamberlain.
(Class of '99.)
Conferring of diplomas by President........
........................Dr. D. A. K. Steele

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick will entertain at a dinner on Feb. 12.

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Hannah, No. 407 Superior street, will entertain at a dinner tomorrow night.

Mrs. Edward Stickney, No. 162 Rush street, will entertain at a luncheon tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. John De Koven, No. 402 Dearborn avenue, will entertain at a dinner on Feb. 4.

Mrs. L. Hamilton McCormick will entertain the members of the Lake Forest Coterie at a luncheon on Feb. 2.

Mrs. J. C. Peasley, No. 309 Huron street, will give an afternoon tea on Feb. 4 from 4 until 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Dunlap Smith, No. 1922 Wellington avenue, will entertain at a young people's luncheon today.

Mrs. F. S. Gorton, No. 2120 Prairie avenue, will entertain at a luncheon on Saturday.

Mrs. Chauncey J. Blair, No. 4830 Drexel boulevard, will entertain at a dinner tomorrow evening.

* * *

Judge and Mrs. C. C. Kohlsaat, No. 239 Ashland avenue, together with their daughter, Miss Kohlsaat, and niece, Miss Mary B. Kohlsaat, will give a reception on Saturday from 3 until 7 o'clock.

Mrs. James Fentress, No. 118 Pine street, will give a reception on Wednesday, Feb. 3, from 4 until 7 o'clock, for Mr. and Mrs. James Fentress Jr.

Mrs. Frederic C. Tyler, No. 4537 Greenwood avenue, has issued cards to a reception on Monday, Feb. 1, from 3 until 5 o'clock.

* * *

The Chicago Alumni Association of the Chi Psi fraternity will hold its twelfth annual reunion and banquet at the Great Northern Hotel on Saturday evening at 6:30 o'clock.

The Orlando club will give a reception and dance on Friday evening at Douglas Hall.

Miss Grace Griswold, reader, assisted by Miss Adah Kay, soprano, and Miss Evelyn B. Williams, pianist, all of the Columbia School of Oratory, will give a recital at Steinway Hall tomorrow evening.

* * *

The third annual charity ball will be given at the Evanston Boat club tomorrow evening for the benefit of the Evanston Fresh Air Home for Working Girls.

The Arché club of Englewood will give a charity ball at Thornton Hall, Sixty-ninth and Wright streets. The following women have the details in charge:

Mrs. Walter Metcalf,	Mrs. H. C. Andrews,
Mrs. Jerome Stevens,	Mrs. Geo. E. Marshall,
Mrs. J. M. Hoster,	Mrs. J. Blackburn.
Mrs. George Adams,	

* * *

The officers at Fort Sheridan will give an informal dance on Friday night.

DINNER FOR MR. AND MRS. STEVENSON

Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero Entertain a Company of Twenty at the Legation.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The Mexican Minister and Mme. Romero entertained at a dinner of twenty covers tonight in honor of the Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson. The table in the handsome dining-room was ornamented with La France roses and smilax, and the tall silver epergne was filled with roses and tulips. The chandeliers overhead were ornamented with wreaths. At each end of the board were high silver candelabra, capped with pink and white flower shades.

The guests were Vice-President and Mrs. Stevenson, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator and Miss Morgan, the Columbian Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Rengifo, Gen. and Mrs. Miles, the Swiss Minister and Mme. Pioda, the Ecuadorian Minister and Mme. Calvo, Mrs. Andrade, and Mr. and Mrs. Thurber.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont entertained at a dinner tonight in honor of the President and Mrs. Cleveland. The table was decorated with yellow jonquils, arranged through the center, the tapers being shaded to correspond. The whole effect was in yellow with appointments to correspond. The guests were the President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Carlisle, Attorney-General and Mrs. Harmon, Postmaster-General Wilson, the Secretary of the Navy, Mrs. Micou, Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Francis, and the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Morton.

EX-QUEEN LILIUOKALANI RECEIVES.

Many Women, Led by Curiosity, Call to See the Former Sovereign of Hawaii.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani had a reception this afternoon for two hours at her rooms in the Shoreham. It was her purpose to confine the reception mainly to newspaper men and such persons in official life as cared to call. However, the women in the hotel soon passed the news of the affair to their friends elsewhere and in consequence the small parlor set apart for the callers was well crowded with persons mostly of the fair sex, and generally animated by a feeling of curiosity to see the woman who had been Queen and had filled a page in the history of Polynesia.

The Queen was assisted in the reception of visitors by her lady in waiting, Miss Kia Nahaolelua, and by her secretary and agent, Joseph H. Heleluhe, both native Hawaiians. Mr. Palmer, acting as her chamberlain, received the callers at the doorway and presented them to the receiving party.

The Queen was becomingly attired in a black silk gown, trimmed with royal purple, and bore herself with great dignity, responding aptly to the salutations of her callers and having a pleasant word for every one. Whether or not she will again receive the public in Washington is not known, and when she was asked the question how long she intended to remain here she replied that she did not know; she found it so pleasant in Washington that she had as yet given no thought to departure.

BLEND OF STAGE STARS.

REMARKABLE COMBINATION FOR THE GOLDEN TESTIMONIAL.

Nat Goodwin, De Wolf Hopper, and Francis Wilson Among Those Who Will Lend Their Luster to the Columbia Matinee on Friday—"Heart of Maryland" and "The Old Homestead" Companies on the Program—Box Sale Nets $500.



MORE interesting than any other event of the week, theatrically speaking, will be the benefit performance to be given on Friday at the Columbia as a testimonial to Mr. Richard Golden. The program will be a notable one, such as can only be given in Chicago on rare occasions; for it is not often that there are three comic stars of such magnitude as Mr. Goodwin, Mr. De Wolf Hopper, and Mr. Francis Wilson in Chicago at the same moment. Mr. Goodwin and Miss Maxine Elliott will appear in "The Silent System," a one-act comedy, which has found favor in the eyes of such actors as M. Coquelin and Mr. Charles Wyndham. Mr. Francis Wilson will bring his whole company over from the Grand Opera-House, and Mr. De Wolf Hopper will lend himself and his whole organization. The fourth act of the "Old Homestead" will be presented by the company at present playing at McVicker's, while Mr. Kellerd will come from the Great Northern to represent "The Heart of Maryland." Every other theatrical venture in the city will contribute an item to the program, and the leading vaudeville artists, from Pauline Hall to James Corbett, will contribute what is best in their répertoire; and last, but not least, Mr. Will Davis will give the Columbia Theater with all its accessories, that the least possible expense may be incurred.

At the auction held yesterday afternoon at Hooley's by Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Hopper over $500 was paid for the boxes alone and the premiums offered for seats in the parquet showed that the demand at this early date was great.

It looked at first as if the crowd in the house had come to see the auctioneers rather than to buy, but whether or not it was due to the exertions of Mr. Goodwin and Mr. Hopper the result was satisfactory beyond all expectation.

The remaining seats will be sold at the box office of the Columbia today, and those who wish to see the performance must apply early. As Mr. Hopper said in his speech on Sunday night, those who know Mr. Golden will be glad to purchase seats for his sake; those who do not will actually benefit by his indisposition, for they will have the opportunity of seeing what every one seems to want nowadays—the best variety show which the united talents of the whole theatrical profession in Chicago can give.

ARRIVAL OF LEO STERN, THE 'CELLIST

Brings with Him the "General Kyd" Stradivarius, Said to Be Largest in Existence.

Mr. Leo Stern, 'cellist, the soloist in this week's orchestral concert, has arrived here from London and will make his first American appearance in the rehearsal at the Auditorium on Friday afternoon.

Mr. Stern brings with him a 'cello said to be the largest Stradivarius in existence. It is dated 1684, and is known as the "General Kyd" Stradivarius. Its cost was over $6,000. It was presented to him by a group of English friends, chief among whom was Lord Amherst of Hackney.

Mr. Stern came into prominence first through his performance of the new Dvorak concerto. He has played this same concerto under the composer's direction at Prague, and more recently at Leipzig.

In his earlier career he played before the Queen at Osborne, Balmoral, and Windsor. His first professional concert tour was with Mme. Patti in 1888. He studied first with Piatti in London and later in Leipzig under Klengel and Davidoff. Five days subsequent to his appearance at the Gewandhaus last month Mr. Stern was summoned to play before Emperor William at Potsdam.

He is an Englishman by birth and comes of a musical family. He expects to remain in this country twelve weeks.

Mr. Stern said last night:

"I made a concert tour with Mme. Patti in the autumn. She is now on her way to sing in opera at Nice. After that engagement I played on the continent at Prague and Leipzig, where Nikisch conducted, and afterward before the Emperor at Potsdam. Just before sailing I played at the Crystal Palace. In this country, among other concerts, I shall make my New York début with the Philharmonic.

"My engagement with the London Philharmonic of last March led to my experience with Dvorak and his new concerto. I wrote them from Leipzig that I would play one of two things, a work by Tschaikowsky or the new Dvorak concerto. The latter was chosen. But four weeks remained to study it and I set to work, practicing seven hours a day. Ten days before the time when I felt I should be leaving for England I telegraphed Dvorak asking that I might come to Prague to study it with him. I waited two days and, getting no answer, telegraphed again. This time came an answer that he had concluded not to have it played. I knew what that meant, that he did not wish me to play it; besides it was dedicated to another 'cellist. Nevertheless, I got on the train, went to Prague, played it for him, and—with the result that I played it in London. Three hours in the morning we would study the work together, and in the afternoons he would drive me about Prague, and was exceedingly friendly and kind.

"I hope later to make a tour with Mme. Melba. She is coming back to America in the spring when I am fully assured she will be recovered. But you know it will be impossible for her to sing in the Chicago opera season."

Mr. Stern is a man of medium height, broad-shouldered, and with a frank boyish face. One of his sisters married Mr. John Hare, the actor. In his possession are eight souvenirs presented him by the Queen of England with whom he is a particular favorite.

MISS ELLA RUSSELL IN AMERICA.

Will Appear as Elsa with the Damrosch Company at the Metropolitan on March 15.

Miss Ella Russell, the American prima donna, last heard in this country in concert in her native city, Cleveland, a number of years ago, and for the last ten years in England, will appear as Elsa in "Lohengrin" with the Damrosch company in the Metropolitan on March 15. Miss Russell will sing at a number of musical festivals in the spring and in oratorio. She comes to this country under the management of Mr. Henry Wolfsohn.

"HEART OF MARYLAND" FOR CHARITY

Mayor Swift Accepts a Tender of a Matinee on Feb. 1, the Gross Receipts to Go to Help the Needy.

Mayor Swift yesterday received from David Belasco, author of the play, "The Heart of Maryland," a letter conveying the offer of the company now presenting the play at the Great Northern Theater, the management of the theater and its orchestra, to give a benefit presentation of the play on Monday afternoon, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock, the gross receipts from the entertainment to be applied to the Mayor's relief fund.

Liebling Pianoforte Recital.

Mr. Emil Liebling, assisted by Mr. Sidney P. Biden, baritone, will give a pianoforte recital in Kent Theater, University of Chicago, this afternoon at 5 o'clock. Mr. Liebling will play three original compositions—Gavotte Moderne, Spring Song, and Serenade—and in addition numbers by Liszt, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Moszkowski, and Schytte.

AMONG THE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

Analysis of Benjamin Swift's Novel, "Nancy Noon"—Unhealthy View of Life and Moral Questions.



Benjamin Swift.

WHEN Mr. Barrie praised "Nancy Noon" (Scribners) and its young Scotch author, who calls himself Benjamin Swift, it must have been on the principle that one admires what one cannot produce. Mr. Barrie could never write a book like "Nancy Noon," and that is one of the many reasons of Mr. Barrie's greatness. Benjamin Swift has acted upon Mr. Wells' theory that literature is revelation and that modern literature is indecorous revelation. His interior views of life in foul London dens are not good to look upon.

If this new author did not show many signs of talent it would be a waste of space to review his book. But it is not impossible that, with cleaner materials, he may some day come to be "one of the best-known novelists in England." The high-strung passion and the shrill notes of iniquity that pervade "Nancy Noon" at least show strength, and perhaps judgment and temperance may come in time. If it be true that most men have no judgment worth speaking of until they are 30, Mr. Swift still has several years to go on.

In defense of the admitted "high pitch" of his story the author quotes Tristram Shandy's saying: "Be but in tune with yourself, madam, 'tis no matter how high or low you take it." The morals of Sterne are indeed a fit comment upon the author and his book. And when Mr. Swift quotes Turguenev's aphorism, "Who says cold says mediocre," he overlooks the other fact that "Who says vile says vulgar."

Mr. Swift has a jerky, pounding style that is not easy or pleasant reading, but it must be admitted that he has invented a strong and unhackneyed plot which holds the reader's interest, even through the author's frequent incoherencies. Nancy Noon herself is not a bad character, though she is often in bad company. She is an orphan in charge of a low-lived uncle, but the trysting scene in which Ben Moulter, the Baronet's son, meets her on the moor shows both the lovers in a charming light. Then comes the deal by which Nancy's guardian arranges to pay his gambling debts to a sort of human carrion crow, Twiggs, by giving Nancy to him in wedlock. While Ben lies ill of a fever Twigg carries the girl away, and in her desperation she flees to a London slum hole, whence she is in due time rescued by a knight errant named Sparshott.

Sparshott is the only character for whom one feels any great amount of sympathy, and even he forfeits it often by his "Ayaunt, villain!" melodramatics. But in the main he is a strong and quite human character. After he has fallen in love with the rescued girl, fate and the author lead him unawares to Ben Moulter, Nan's lawyer lover, to get the unfortunate Twigg marriage untied. The mass of minor characters that are lugged in confuse and weaken the story, but when Sparshott suddenly discovers that his lawyer and his girl have eloped in the midst of his suit he has the reader's sympathy in all his ravings and searchings.

This Puritan character, in his final toboggan slide into sensual sin, is really the central figure from the time he enters the story. The tactics by which the scarlet Jiss plays upon the wound that Nancy has left, and the self-deceiving sophistry by which Sparshott allows himself to be dragged to the vile resort called the Play Maidens, are human enough, and, if treated with more of the Barrie reticence and less of the Sterne salaciousness, would be deserving of strong praise. The final catastrophe, in which the Play Maidens burns to the ground and Sparshott perishes in the flames, is artistically correct, but quite devoid of human feeling because of its patent artificiality and melodramatic impressionism.

Mr. Swift has told his story in a series of impressionistic dabs. The work strikes one favorably in spots, but it cannot stand analysis. To use his own chosen metaphor, the author does not always sing in tune with himself. The same Benny who drowns Nan's words "in the thunder of his kisses" is the one who, when at last the lovers meet again, uses his first breath in asking: "My darling is—is pure?" And this, the author tells us, "was love with its old radiance and abandonment and note of the immeasurable!"

There are other major and minor false notes. The blackbird that sang on Nan's windowsill must surely have been a bombazine bird, for blackbirds are not wont to perch on windowsills. And Sparshott could not have been such a great Puritan after all if a mere wound in the arm during that duel laid him flat on the ground. These are but types of the larger crudities of style which mar "Nancy Noon." The story lacks both unity and continuity. The author has introduced more characters and threads of narrative than he can manage, and they both lie around loose—very loose.

"A spectacle of iniquity," says Mr. Swift, "is the most necessary of all things. And to make us happy in the possession of life's glad temperate zones some must steer and perish in the polar waters of the soul." This is well said, but as an excuse for his book it is as sophistical as that other saying of his, in palliation of Nan's desertion of her benefactor: "If the world now and again sacrifices one for a thousand, does it not seem fair that now and again a thousand should be sacrificed for one?" One may agree with the author as to the usefulness of "polar waters" until he begins pouring them down the back of one's neck. And one may agree with him that the "spectacle of iniquity" has its uses until he begins daubing bill-poster representations of it on the inner walls of our home life.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Mrs. Hungerford's last novel, which was in press with a London publisher when she died, is called "Lovice." The one that preceded it is called "An Anxious Moment."

Marie Corelli has a rival among the upper ten in London. A recent visitor to the drawing-rooms of royalty and the English aristocracy tells the Bookman that the book which is most frequently met with there is the "Poems" of Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for publication in '97 a number of noteworthy novels from some of the more prominent English story writers. Among them, novels by Beatrice Harraden, George Macdonald, Henry Seaton Merriman, Clark Russell, R. D. Blackmore, Max Pemberton, Mrs. Clifford, W. J. Dawson, and Ian Maclaren.

Max Müller gives us some more of his deeply interesting "Literary Recollections" in the January Cosmopolis. Speaking of Kingsley's refusal to offer special prayer for rain, he tells a good story: "In America we manage these things better," said an American friend of Kingsley's. "A clergyman in a village on the frontier between two of our States would pray for rain. The rain came and it soaked the ground to such an extent that the young lambs in the neighboring State caught cold and died. An action was brought against the clergyman for the mischief he had done, and he and his parishioners were condemned to pay damages to the sheep farmers. They never prayed for rain again after that."

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

This dress, which is made by Forest Bruxer, is of sky blue and pink taffetas. The skirt is plain and very simple, tight in front and at the sides, with gathers and four godets. The corsage is a bolero over a blouse, the latter of cream lace over pink satin. The bolero is of turquoise velvet



SKY BLUE AND PINK SHOT DRESS.

made short, trimmed with three rows of velvet piping and with a half chevron of Venice guipure over pink on each side. The neck trimming and waistband (the latter draped) and sleeves are also blue velvet. The sleeves are slightly draped in the upper part. The collarette, which stands up, is of lace.—New York Herald.

MRS. M'KINLEY IN TOWN.

SHE COMES FOR THE ROBES TO BE WORN AT THE INAUGURATION.

Wife of the President-Elect Is, as Formerly, a Guest at the Home of Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, in Lake Avenue, but Will Not Be the Recipient of Formal Social Attention—Length of Her Stay Is Undetermined.

Mrs. William McKinley arrived in Chicago yesterday morning at 9:30.

She is a guest at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, No. 3961 Lake avenue.

The extent of her stay in Chicago is not known as yet even to the distinguished visitor herself.

She has come for the purpose of attending personally to the details attending the construction of the inaugural robe and the other gowns which will she will wear as "first lady."

Mrs. McKinley is accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Marshall Barber.

Capt. Heasted, the personal friend and adviser of the President-elect, escorted the two ladies, and will remain in Chicago during their stay.

The journey from Canton was made via the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroad.

The storm was no respecter of persons, and the occupants of the special car which bore the wife of the President-elect suffered keenly from the severe cold.

Met by Capt. McWilliams.

The train, which was nearly two hours late, was met by Capt. Lafayette McWilliams, who drove at once with his guests to his residence in Lake avenue.

Mrs. McKinley spent the entire day resting and by night had entirely recovered from the effects of the tiresome trip.

Even the most intimate friends who called yesterday to pay their respects were denied the privilege of seeing her.

She has announced through her hostess, Mrs. McWilliams, her intention of making this stay in Chicago one of the utmost privacy.

No entertainments, even of the simplest kind, will be given in her honor, it being her expressed wish that this should be so.

She will be a busy woman, nevertheless, during her stay in Chicago, for even the wife of the people's ruler must bow to the mandates of her dressmaker so far as the spending of time is concerned.

Gown for the Inauguration.

She will make a short call at Marshall Field's establishment today, and decide some important and some trifling details regarding the gown she will wear during the inaugural ceremonies.

That it is to be fashioned of white and silver brocade Mrs. McKinley has already decided. And that the sleeves will reach down over the knuckles, and the collar come close about the ears she has also declared.

The rest will be determined during the conference to be held today between Mrs. McKinley and the modiste.

The other gowns to be made for Mrs. McKinley are not less important in their way than the inaugural robe. They will comprise an outfit of simple elegance.

They will be fashioned under the direction of the same modiste, but will be, partially at least, designed by Mrs. McKinley herself.

REFRIGERATOR FOR SMALL QUARTERS

Invention Which Promises to Be a Boon to People Who Do Light Housekeeping.

And now we have a refrigerator for small quarters. It seems as if the inventor must have done light housekeeping in a single room, or lived in a very minute flat, or he never would have had such a bright idea.

It is a revolving refrigerator, of hexagonal form, the castors being concave and fitting to and running on a circular track or ring which is fastened to the floor. This affords easy access to any part of the box through three doors, one in each alternate panel.

It is made and lined the same as any refrigerator, but with a slotted ice box which



NEW HOUSEHOLD REFRIGERATOR.

lifts by handles out through the top and rests on a drip pan, supported with brackets. The pipe in the bottom leads to a discharge faucet in the side. The slots in the ice box facilitates the free circulation of air.

The shelves have projecting arms which are fitted to slide on vertical supporting rods, to which they are securely fastened by thumbscrews, so that as many shelves may be used as desired, and at any distance apart, according to the number and size of the dishes.

CHANGES SUIT.

When one is still a bachelor
His mind runs all on hearts;
But after he's a married man
To clubs he soon departs.
—Brooklyn Life.

PECULIAR POISONS

GENERATED IN THE HUMAN BODY

The Result of Imperfect Digestion of Food.

Every living thing, plant or animal, contains within itself the germs of certain decay and death.

In the human body these germs of disease and death (called by scientists Ptomaines), are usually the result of imperfect digestion of food; the result of indigestion or dyspepsia.

The stomach, from abuse, weakness, does not promptly and thoroughly digest the food. The result is a heavy, sodden mass, which ferments (the first process of decay), poisoning the blood, making it thin, weak, and lacking in red corpuscles; poisoning the brain, causing headaches and pain in the eyes.

Bad digestion irritates the heart, causing palpitation and finally bringing on disease of this very important organ.

Poor digestion poisons the kidneys, causing Bright's disease and diabetes.

And this is so because every organ, every nerve, depends upon the stomach alone for nourishment and renewal, and weak digestion shows itself not only in loss of appetite and flesh, but in weak nerves and muddy complexion.

The great English scientist, Huxley, said the best start in life is a sound stomach. Weak stomachs fail to digest food properly, because they lack the proper quantity of digestive acids (lactic and hydrochloric) and peptogenic products; the most sensible remedy in all cases of indigestion is to take after each meal one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they supply in a pleasant, harmless form all the elements that weak stomachs lack.

The regular use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure every form of stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach.

They increase flesh, insure pure blood, strong nerves, a bright eye, and clear complexion, because all these result only from wholesome food well digested.

Nearly all druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents full sized package, or by mail by inclosing price to Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., but ask your druggist first.

A little book on stomach diseases mailed free. Address Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

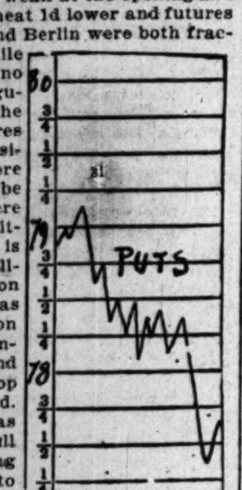
STUART'S
DYSPEPSIA
TABLETS.

BREAK OF TWO CENTS.

WHEAT MARKET IS DEMORALIZED ON WEAKNESS IN LIVERPOOL.

Final Report on Crop by the Government Ignored Abroad—Stop Orders Reached Early in the Day—Weakness Most Pronounced Just Before the Close—Provisions and Coarse Grain Sympathize with Wheat—South Water Street Prices.

Wheat was an utterly demoralized market yesterday. The May delivery made a net decline of 2c. Liverpool cables were a disappointment in view of the final report of the government on the yield of wheat. The figures given were considerably below the estimates current in the trade, and it was naturally expected that the report would be given a bullish interpretation abroad. Liverpool, however, was weak at the opening and closed with spot wheat 1d lower and futures ½d lower. Paris and Berlin were both fractionally lower, while Antwerp showed no change. The argument was that if the government figures caused no enthusiasm abroad, where the wheat is to be bought and where supplies are admittedly short, there is no occasion for bullishness over them on this side. There was heavy liquidation through several commission houses, and on the way down stop orders were reached. An opportunity was given by the dull trade and the feeling of demoralization to a local clique of bear operators, who pressed their advantage to the fullest extent. There was little news to influence sentiment in either direction. Absence of demand, either speculative or cash, was responsible in great part for the weakness. According to Bradstreet's, available supplies of wheat decreased 1,137,000 bu. Stocks east of the Rocky Mountains decreased 1,520,000 bu, and stocks in and afloat for Europe increased 384,000 bu.



May wheat range.

Wheat Clearances Are Fair.

Clearances were liberal at the equivalent of 316,000 bu, against primary receipts of 178,000 bu. Receipts in the Northwest were 127 cars, against 268 a week ago, and 184 a year ago. Local receipts were 45 cars, with 82,000 bu inspected out of store. The only cash lot talked about was of 50,000 bu of No. 1 Northern, sold by Hotchkiss to go all rail to the East. Only one of the houses doing a business with millers reported good inquiry. By sample No. 3 red sold at 80@83c, No. 2 red sold 87@87½c, No. 3 hard at 71c for poor, 75c for good, and 81c for choice, No. 2 hard at 83c, No. 3 spring at 74@78c local and 73@74c through billed.

One of the explanations given of the weakness in Liverpool as opposed to the general theory that the government crop report had been ignored was that prices had weakened on the marketing of California cargoes which had just arrived off coast. A number of cargoes have been reported within the last two or three days which have been overdue.

Provisions were heavy, principally in sympathy with wheat, but there were few incidents in the trade. Hog receipts at seven principal points were 52,200, against 49,300 for the same day a year ago. Local receipts were fairly liberal considering the bad weather which ought to be reflected in the movement of the next few days. The packers sold a little product, the most notable transaction being the sale of 800,000 lbs of May ribs at $4.07½.

Corn Makes New Low Records.

The corn market was weak and moderately active. May sold between 23⅝@23⅞c, closing at 23⅝c, a net loss of ⅛c. This makes the lowest record for May on the present crop. The main cause of the weakness was the decline in wheat. The elevator concerns reported increased offerings from the West. Receipts were heavier at 453 cars, and 210 cars are expected today. The heaviest sellers were Bartlett-Frazier, Barrett, and Updyke. Carrington-Hannah, Counselman, and Broughton were moderate buyers. Withdrawals from store were light at 70,000 bu. Seaboard clearances were moderate at 134,042 bu. Receipts at primary points were 398,000 bu; shipments, 197,000 bu. Cables were steady for spot and ⅛d lower for futures. Contract stocks decreased 92,576 bu, and are now 4,119,903 bu, compared with 1,261,726 bu last year. Vessel room was taken for 120,000. Old cash corn was firmly held. Carlots were in fair demand and easier. Samples were in good demand and easier.

A fairly active business was transacted in oats, but weakness prevailed in sympathy with wheat. There was good buying by shorts, who had profits, but the selling was heavier. Barrett bought about 200,000 bu and Whitman took about 250,000 bu. Pacaud was a fair buyer to cover. Seaverance was a buyer early, but sold later much more than his purchases. May ranged at 17⅝@17⅞c, closing at 17⅝@17½c, a net loss of ⅜c. Cash oats were nearly down to the lowest price on record. Bradstreet's made a decrease of 444,000 bu in the available supply. Exports were only 16,427 bu. Arrivals were lighter than expected, but still large at 328 cars, and 170 cars are estimated for today. Some round lots were wanted to go East, but bids were not quite up to sellers' views.

Oats Show Weakness.

Samples declined ¼@½c, with the demand slow. Sales on track and f. o. b., coarse grain included: Corn—No. 4 at 19¼@19¾c, No. 3 at 20½c, No. 3 yellow at 20¼@20¾c, No. 3 white at 20½c. Billed through: No. 4 at 18¼@18¾c, No. 3 at 18¾@19¾c. No. 3 yellow at 19@19½c. Oats—No. 3 at 15¼@16¼c, No. 3 white at 16¾@19c, No. 2 white at 19¼@20¼c. Billed through: No grade at 14@15c, No. 3 at 15@19, No. 3 white at 16@19c, No. 2 at 15¼@16¾c, No. 2 white at 18@21c.

Rye weakened with wheat. No. 2 in store sold at 35¼c, a decline of 1¼c. No. 2 sold f. o. b. sparingly at 35½c. No. 3 in store went at 34c. May ranged at 37¼@38¼c, resting at 37¼c bid, a decline of 1c.

Barley was firm, with receipts light. Feed barley weighing 46 lbs or under sold at 24c, that from 46 to 48 lbs at 24½@25c, and 48-lb full at 25½c. Fair to choice malting ranged at 26@34c.

Cash flaxseed was steady and futures easier. Receipts were 20,300 bu; shipments, 16,800 bu. Local stocks increased 3,846 bu last week and are now 1,952,040 bu, compared with 956,282 bu last year. No. 1 Northwestern sold at 76½c, May ranged at 77@77½c, closing at the outside. July went at 78½c. September ranged at 80@80½c, closing at 80¼c.

Timothy seed was dull, the supply on sale being meager. Common to fancy country lots ranged at $2.25@2.70 and March was quotably $2.80. Contract prime clover-seed was nominally $8.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Some of the big shippers are complaining, and evidently with just cause, of the intimation that all the people operating cleaning and transfer houses have been unjustly exacting a freight penalty on cars of grain not loaded to the full minimum capacity. As is usually the case the houses which have been dealing fairly and with regard to equity in the matter are suffering from being classed with the concerns whose practices have been open to criticism. The receivers say that a large number of the most prominent houses have never exacted the freight penalty on short weight cars filled at cleaning houses except on that part of the haul from the originating point to Chicago, against which no objection can be made. They do not hesitate, however, to state that other concerns have in the past exacted the penalty on the entire haul from the originating point to the destination point in the East, even on cars which have been properly filled at transfer houses. The rule drafted is intended to reach these latter houses.

The marine insurance agents met yesterday and authorized the reduction of rates to 65c on "A1" vessels for winter storage and the trip to Buffalo in the spring. This was done to meet the competition of the British Foreign and Marine Insurance company.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 20 cars; corn, 210 cars; oats, 170 cars; hogs, 27,000.

Contract stocks of wheat decreased last week 247,401 bu and are now 11,796,929 bu, against 18,063,285 bu for the same date in 1896. The stock of No. 2 red is now 238,574 bu, against 7,543,142 bu for the same date in 1896.

Puts on May wheat ranged at 76¼@76¾c, and calls at 78¼@78⅝c.

There was no meeting of the Board of Trade directors yesterday afternoon, the cold weather being the cause of no quorum. The recommendations of the Weighing committee as to making the position of board weighmaster a salaried place will probably go over a week.

	Closed Monday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Jn.26, 1896.
WHEAT.				
January	77⅝	75½@77⅛	75⅝	61
May	79¼	77⅞@79¼	77⅝	83½
July	75½	74 @75½	74	63⅝
CORN.				
January	22¼	21⅞@22	21⅞	27½
May	23⅞	23⅝@23⅞	23⅝	29⅜
July	25	24⅝@24⅞	24⅝	30⅞
OATS.				
January	15¼	15 @15¼	15	18½
May	17⅞	17⅝@17⅞	17⅝	20⅞
MESS PORK.				
January	7.90	7.80 @....	7.80	10.37½
May	8.02½	7.92½@8.00	7.95	10.70
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
January	3.95	3.87½@3.95	3.87½	5.72½
May	4.07½	4.00 @4.07½	4.02½	5.95
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
January	4.05	4.00 @....	4.00	5.15
May	4.10	4.05 @4.10	4.05	5.40

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	11	6	5	22
Spring wheat	1	18	4	23
Corn	36	327	90	453
Oats	21	302	5	328
Rye	8	1	...	9
Barley	..	78	40	118
Totals	77	732	144	953

Inspected out—81,683 bu wheat, 70,000 bu corn, and 24,055 bu oats. Additional—32 cars wheat and 19 cars corn.

TRADE IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Prices on Leading Lines of Farm, Garden, and Orchard Produce.

The following quotations are for wholesale quantities, and for small lots a fair percentage must be added:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 20c; firsts, 18@19c; seconds, 15@16c. Dairies: Cooley's, 17c; firsts, 14@15c.

Beans—Pea beans, 78@80c; mediums, 73@75c.

Cheese—Twins, 8@8½c; Young Americas, 8¼@9¼c; cheddars, 9@9½c; Swiss, 9½@9¾c; limburger, 7½@8c.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 11@12½c; chickens, 6½@7½c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 7½@8c.

Eggs—Firsts, strictly fresh, loss off, 16c; not strictly fresh, 13@14½c.

Game—Prairie chickens, $5.00@6.50; partridge, $3.25@3.50; quail, $1.00@1.25; jack rabbits, $1.50@2.00.

Green fruits—Apples, $1.00@1.85; California pears, $1.75@2.25 per 40-lb box; persimmons, 50@80c per crate; lemons, $3.00@3.50 per box; oranges, $3.00@3.50 per box; cranberries, $4.50@6.50 per brl; bananas, 80c@$1.00 per bunch.

Hay—Receipts, 1,897 tons; shipments, 108 tons. Choice timothy quotable at $9.00@9.50; No. 1 at $8.00@8.50; No. 2 at $7.00@7.50; No. 3 at $5.00@6.50. Choice prairie at $7.00@8.00; No. 1 at $6.00@7.00; No. 2 at $5.00@6.00; No. 3 at $5.00@5.50; No. 4 at $4.00@4.50.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 7¼c; No. 2 do, 6¼c; No. 1 calf, 9c; No. 2 do, 7½c; No. 1 country tallow, 2¾c; No. 2 do, 2½c.

Potatoes—Burbanks, 22@25c per bu; Hebrons, 20@22c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.00@1.25 per brl.

Vegetables—Beets, $1.00@1.75 per brl; cabbage, $10.00@15.00 per ton; celery, 8@10c per bunch; cucumbers, 50c@$1.00 per doz; cauliflower, $2.50@3.00 per crate; lettuce, $3.00@4.00 per brl; onions, 60@90c per bu; parsley, 25@35c per doz; string beans, $1.00@1.25 per bu; squash, $20.00@25.00 per ton; tomatoes, $3.00@4.00 per 6-basket crate; turnips, 17@20c per bu.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 1,400 bu; exports, 127,133 bu; spot weak; No. 1 hard, 94⅝c; options opened weaker, and after a very sharp break closed 1⅝@2¼c net lower than last night. The decline was caused by lower cables, a small decrease in world's stocks, liquidation particularly in the near months, and disappointment over the crop report; No. 2 red January, 85¼@86 7-16c, closed 85⅝c; May, 83¼@85⅝c, closed, 83⅞c.

Corn—Receipts, 28,275 bu; exports, 49,714 bu; spot easy; No. 2, 28¼c; options opened steady, but later weakened, with wheat, and on continued favorable weather West, closing at ⅛@⅜c decline; January closed 28¼c; May, 29⅛@29⅜c, closed, 29¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 66,000 bu; exports, 12,627 bu; spot weak; No. 2, 21¾c; options quiet and lower, with the other markets closing ¼@⅜c decline; January closed 21⅝c; May, 21¾@22c, closed 21⅞c.

Hay easy. Hops firm. Hides firm. Leather firm. Wool steady.

Provisions—Beef steady. Cut meats firm. Lard easy; Western steamed, $4.20; refined steady. Pork dull. Tallow weak.

Cottonseed oil easy. Petroleum dull; united closed 85c bid. Resin steady. Turpentine firm. Rice steady. Molasses steady.

Pig-iron quiet; Southern, $11.00@12.00; Northern, $11.00@13.00. Copper steady; lake brokers, $12.00; exchange, $12.00. Spelter easy; domestic, $3.85@4.00. Tin easier, $13.65@13.70; plates easy. Lead continues firm; brokers, $2.90; exchange, $3.05@3.07½.

Coffee—Options opened steady, unchanged, to 5 points higher, advanced slightly on European buying, but later eased off for lack of local support, and closed barely steady, unchanged, to 5 points advance. Sales, 11,250 bags, including March, $9.30@9.40. Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7 invoice, 9⅞c; jobbing, 10⅝c; mild, quiet; Cordova, 15¼@17c. Sales, 3,700 bags Maracaibo p. t.; 1,500 bags Savanilla p. t.

Sugar—Raw dull; refined quiet and steady.

Butter—Receipts were fairly liberal, but the supply of fancy creamery is not excessive, although fully equal for present wants, and sellers are accepting 20c willingly. The extreme cold weather in all parts of the country had no influence today on the market. Western creamery, extras, 20c; seconds to firsts, 15@19c; State dairy, half-firkin tubs, fall ends, fancy, 15c; Western imitation creamery, extras, 15@16c; firsts, 13@14c; Western factory, fresh, extra, 13½@14c; fresh, firsts, 11@12c; thirds to seconds, 7@10c; rolls, common to choice, 8@13c.

Cheese—Local buyers continue to purchase freely and stocks have cleared up well, and with exporters still looking around for some stock the market remains very firm, with the tendency toward higher prices. September full cream large colored fancy, 11½c; do, white fancy, 11½c; late made, large white choice, 11@11¼c; late made, colored, large fair to prime, 10@11¼c; State full cream, small, September, colored, fancy, 11½@11¾c.

Eggs—The demand light and pretty closely confined to urgent needs, but with cold weather in the Southwest, which is expected to curtail production and prevent gathering of eggs, holders advanced their views 1½c per doz. Western fresh gathered, choice, quoted at 17c; Kentucky fresh, choice, 16½c; Southern fresh, good to prime, 16¼c; Western refrigerator, fall, choice, 12½@13c; Western refrigerator, early packed, 12c; good to prime, case, $2.50@3.10; limed, prime to choice, 13c.

Cotton—The future delivery market opened at 2 points advance on this crop month, while September declined 1 point and the rest of the list was steady to 1 point higher. Favorable Liverpool advances, with moderate English buying, gave the market a steady undertone at the opening. Liverpool reported spot cotton in buyers' favor; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 7,000; receipts, 64,000; American, 59,000; middling uplands, 4d; futures steady, partial 1-64d advance; closed steady, 1½@2 points net advance. Manchester—Yarns quiet and steady; cloths, some business at low prices. Receipts at the ports today were 25,021 bales, against 21,029 this day last week and 20,806 last year. On the spot the market was firm at 1-16c advance. Middling uplands at 7 5-16c and Gulf at 7 9-16c. Sales, nil bales for export, 56 bales for consumption, and nil bales on contract. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
January	100	7.04	7.01	7.04@7.06
February	10,200	7.03	7.00	7.03@7.04
March	21,500	7.11	7.08	7.10@7.11
April	700	7.17	7.15	7.17@7.18
May	37,700	7.25	7.21	7.23@7.24
June	13,300	7.30	7.30	7.29@7.30
July	2,000	7.34	7.31	7.33@7.34
August	4,800	7.35	7.31	7.34@7.35
September	200	7.03	6.97	7.03@7.05
October	1,200	6.88	6.87	6.88@....
November	1,400	6.87	6.86	6.87@6.88
December	....	....	....	6.94@6.95

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 85¼c bid; track, 88@90c; May, 84⅝c bid. Corn—Lower; No. 2 cash, 19¼c; January, 19c, nominal; May, 21½c bid. Oats—Lower; No. 2 cash, 16½c, nominal; May, 18¼c. Rye—Steady; 34c track. Flaxseed—Steady; 73½c. Pork—Easier; standard mess jobbing, $7.70@8.20. Lard—Easier; prime steam, $3.82½; choice, $3.90. Lead—Firm; $2.77½@2.87½. Spelter—Lower; $3.65 asked. Chickens—Firmer; old and spring, 6½@7c; turkeys firmer, 9½@10½c; ducks firm, 7@7½c; geese slow. Butter—Higher; creamery, 15½@21c; dairy, 9@15c. Eggs—Firm; 12c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 26—Wheat—Rather dull at decline of 1c; No. 2 red, 77@77½c; No. 2 red offered at 90c, with no bidders; No. 2 spring, 75½@77½c. Corn—About steady; No. 2 mixed, 17¾@17⅞c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, nominally 17½@21c. Rye—No. 2, nominally 30@31c. Hay—Weak; choice timothy, $8.00@8.50; choice prairie, $5.00@5.50. Butter—Firm; receipts light; creamery, 17@19c; dairy, 10@13c. Eggs—Firm; receipts light; quotable at 12½c. Receipts—Wheat, 3,600 bu; corn, 53,300 bu; oats, 12,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 9,200 bu; corn 26,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 26.—There was a market to work on today. The break was 2c and the closing was at the bottom. There was every appearance of liquidation by longs. Whether the selling-out process has spent itself is not assured. There is a good chance for a further break. May wheat opened ⅛c lower, at 76⅝c, and broke to 75⅝c, closing at 75½@75⅝c. July opened at 77⅝c and closed at 76c. Flour dull; first patents, $4.10@4.30; second patents, $3.95@4.00; first clears, $3.30@4.00; second clears, $2.30@2.40.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 26.—Grain—Corn firm; new No. 2, 19⅛c. Oats—Quiet; steady; No. 2 white, 18@21c. Rye dull; nominal. Whisky market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.17 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 82,850 bu; oats, 39,000 bu; rye, 600 bu; whisky, 75 brls; wheat, 1,200 bu. Shipments—Corn, 25,850 bu; oats, 12,100 bu; rye none; whisky, 750 brls; wheat, 2,400 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 26.—Grain—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 77⅝c; May, 80⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 75⅝c; May, 77⅝c asked; No. 2 Northern, 72⅝c. Rye, 35c. No. 2 oats, 16⅝c. Flax, 74⅝c; May, 78c. Receipts—Wheat, 22,048 bu; rye, 9,082 bu; barley, 11,048 bu; flax, 6,631 bu. Shipments—None.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 26.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.45; good, $1.50. Spirits—Nothing doing. Tar—Quiet; 90c. Turpentine—Steady; hard, $1.30; virgin, $1.80.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—Grain—Wheat—Spot quiet; moderate demand; No. 2 red spring, 6s 9d; No. 1 California, 7s. Futures opened quiet, with near and distant positions ¾d lower; closed steady, with near and distant positions ½d lower; business heaviest on middle positions. January, 6s 7d; February, 6s 7¼d; March, 6s 8d; May, 6s 8¼d. Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 2s 9d. Futures opened quiet, with near and distant positions ¼d lower; closed quiet, with near positions unchanged to ¼d lower and distant positions ¼d lower; business about equally distributed; January, 2s 9d; February, 2s 8¾d; March, 2s 8¼d; April and May, 2s 8¾d. Flour dull; demand fair; St. Louis fancy winter, 9s 3d. Peas—Canadian, 4s 5½d.

Provisions—Bacon quiet; demand poor; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 27s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs, 26s; long clear, light, 35 to 38 lbs, 26s 6d; long clear, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs, 26s; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 26s; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lbs, 23s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 28s; shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 26s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 40s 6d. Tallow—Fine North American, 18s. Beef—Extra India mess, 61s 3d; prime mess, 50s. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 46s 3d; medium Western, 40s. Lard steady; prime Western, 21s 3d; refined, in pails, 22s 9d. Cheese firm; demand fair; finest American white and colored, September, 54s. Butter—Finest United States, 90s; good, 55s.

Turpentine—Spirits, 20s 6d. Resin—Common, 5s.

Cotton-seed oil—Liverpool refined, 15s 6d. Linseed oil, 16s 3d. Petroleum—Refined, 6¼d. Refrigerator beef—Forequarter, 4d; hindquarter, 5¼d. Bleaching powder—Hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7. Hops at London—Pacific coast, £3 15s. Receipts during the last three days were: Wheat, 236,000 centals, including 71,000 American; American corn, 108,500 centals. The weather has become wintry.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at Chicago, New York, and Boston.

The following were the quotations in mining stocks on the Chicago Stock and Mining Board yesterday:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pharmacist	13⅝	14	1,000
Portland	130½	132½	....
Isabella	49½	49¾	300
San Pedro	10½	10⅝	500
Peerless	15½	15⅝	3,000
Lucille	5⅝	6	....
Del. Chf.	39	40	800
Sonora	62	64	150
Iron Mountain	43	44½	200
Squaw Mountain	2	2½	5,000
Jefferson	11⅝	12⅝	....
Justice	3½	4¼	....

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Allouez Mining Co.	50	Franklin	13
Atlantic	24¾	Kearsarge	19½
Boston & Mont.	107⅝	Osceola	34½
Butte & Boston	16	Quincy	116
Calumet & Hecla	355	Tamarack	123
Centennial	55	Wolverine	10⅝

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Bulwer	50	Ontario	900
Chollar	95	Ophir	110
Crown Point	30	Plymouth	20
Con. Cal. & Va.	215	Quicksilver	100
Deadwood	100	Quicksilver pfd.	1000
Gould and Curry	45	Sierra Nevada	51
Hale & Norcross	115	Standard	150
Homestake	2900	Union Con.	50
Iron Silver	32	Yellow Jacket	30
Mexican	45		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	7	Hale & Norcross	115
Alpha Con.	11	Justice	5
Andes	17	Mexican	48
Belcher	36	Occidental Con.	21
Best & Belcher	63	Ophir	110
Bullion	5	Overman	14
Caledonia	11	Potosi	55
Challenge Con.	54	Savage	48
Chollar	90	Scorpion	3
Confidence	15	Sierra Nevada	48
Con. Cal. & Va.	215	Silver Hill	1
Con. Imperial	1	Union Con.	43
Crown Point	34	Utah Con.	43
Exchequer	4	Yellow Jacket	35
Gould & Currie	49		

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 25	16,321	284	38,273	13,688
Tuesday, Jan. 26	3,500	400	21,000	16,000
Totals	19,821	684	59,273	29,688
Same period last w'k	20,903	873	87,211	26,956
Same period 1896	14,131	753	38,986	23,026
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 25	2,774	...	9,713	545
Tuesday, Jan. 26	1,400	...	4,500	1,000
Totals	4,174	...	14,213	1,545
Same period last w'k	5,069	5	11,726	1,479
Same period 1896	3,320	151	7,448	349

Today's receipts are estimated at 12,000 cattle, 26,000 hogs, and 16,000 sheep.

Cattle—The few desirable native steers received sold at strong prices and other natives and Texans ruled steady. Steers averaging 940@1,460 lbs sold at $3.50@5.20; Texas steers, 744@1,218 lbs, $3.50@4.10; Texas cows, bulls, and heifers, $2.65@3.60; native cows, $1.60@3.65; heifers, $2.50@3.85; bulls, $2.40@3.15; stags and oxen, $2.85@3.35; calves, $3.50@6.00; stockers, $3.25@3.65; feeders, $3.70@4.15.

Hogs—The market was active at Monday's average prices. Light ruled strong and other grades weak. Pigs sold at $3.30@3.60; light, $3.35@3.60, bulk $3.50@3.55; heavy, $3.25@3.52½, bulk $3.35@3.47½; mixed, 3.35@3.55, bulk $3.45@3.50.

Sheep—The choicest sheep sold at former prices, while other sheep and lambs declined 10c. Lambs sold at $3.25@5.10; yearlings, $4.00@4.30; native sheep, $2.50@3.90; Westerns, $3.00@3.75; and Mexicans, $3.70@3.85.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,500; shipments, 1,500; market strong and active. Texas steers, $2.90@4.05; Texas cows, $1.75@2.75; native steers, $3.30@4.90; native cows and heifers, $1.50@4.00; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.10; bulls, $2.15@3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000; shipments none. Market opened strong; closed lower. Bulk of sales, $3.35@3.45; heavies, $3.10@3.45; packers', $3.20@3.42½; mixed, $3.35@3.50; light, $2.75@3.45; yorkers, $3.35@3.45; pigs, $2.80@3.20. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 200. Market steady. Lambs, $3.50@5.00; muttons, $2.00@2.40.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; native beef steers, $3.60@4.25; Western steers, $3.90@4.20; Texas steers, $3.25@3.85; cows and heifers, $2.75@3.60; canners, $2.00@2.60; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.10; calves, $3.00@5.25; bulls, stags, etc., $2.25@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; market shade higher; heavy, $3.25@3.40; mixed, $3.30@3.35; light, $3.40@3.50; bulk of sales, $3.30@3.35. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200; market strong; fair to choice natives, $3.00@3.75; fair to choice Westerns, $2.75@3.50; common and stock sheep, $2.25@3.25; lambs, $3.00@5.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market strong; native beef steers, $3.50@5.00; light steers, $2.75@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.75; cows and heifers, $1.75@3.75; Texas and Indian steers, $3.00@4.20. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market 5c higher; light, $3.40@3.50; mixed, $3.20@3.45; heavy, $3.10@3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market strong; muttons, $3.75@4.75; common, $1.65@2.50; lambs, $3.75@5.40.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Beeves—Receipts, 79; no trading. Cables quote American steers at 11@12c; sheep, 8@9c; refrigerator beef, 9@10c. Exports, 1,000 beeves, 1,250 sheep, and 4,800 quarters beef. Calves—Receipts, 46; steady; veals, $5.00@7.75; barnyard calves, $2.50@3.25; no Westerns. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,685; steady, but very quiet; sheep, $3.00@4.50; lambs, $4.75@5.60. Hogs—Receipts, 4,005; easier; $3.70@4.10.

CHANGES IN AVAILABLE SUPPLIES.

Decrease of 1,137,000 Bushels in the World's Visible Wheat.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches to Bradstreet's, covering the principal points of accumulation, indicate the following changes in available supplies of grain last Saturday, as compared with the preceding Saturday:

Wheat—United States and Canada, east Rockies, decreased 1,521,000 bu. Afloat for and in Europe, increase, 384,000 bu. Total decrease, world's available, 1,137,000 bu.

Corn—United States and Canada, east Rockies, increase, 107,000 bu.

Oats—United States and Canada, east Rockies, decrease, 444,000 bu.

The more important decreases in available stocks of wheat, not included in the official visible supply statement last week, are 168,000 bu in Chicago private elevators; 55,000 in Northwestern interior elevators; 37,000 bu at Quincy; 32,000 bu at Pittsburg, and 31,000 bu at New Orleans. Corresponding increases include 49,000 bu at Fort William, Ont.; 25,000 bu at Fulton, N. Y., and 20,000 in Minneapolis private elevators.

Chicago stocks of oats have been increased last week and this week by the addition of 783,000 bu afloat there, not included in the regular visible or private stock.

HOPKINS TESTIFIES AGAINST PULLMAN

Ex-Mayor's Company Sues the Palace Car Concern for $6,500, Alleged Excessive Rent Paid.

Ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins appeared in Judge Clifford's court yesterday as plaintiff and witness in the suit of the Secord-Hopkins company against the Pullman Palace Car company for $6,500, alleged to have been paid in excessive rents.

In 1885 Mr. Hopkins and F. H. Secord organized the Arcade Trading company and rented from the Pullman company four stories in the Arcade Building, in which they opened a general store. The company continued as a tenant of the palace car corporation until November, 1889, when it removed to Kensington, changing its name to the Secord-Hopkins company.

Mr. Hopkins testified that the nominal rent paid was $6,600 a year, but the amount actually to be paid was only $4,800. He said that Mr. Pullman had promised to see that the difference was returned, but had never done so.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Underwriters' Association will be held this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. It has been discovered that a mistake was made in the election of an executive committee. The rules provide for a certain representation. The committee has not been apportioned rightly, and is unable to transact any business until the mistake is remedied. The seriousness of the situation arises from the fact that several matters of importance need the attention of the committee, and that it is almost impossible to get a quorum at any excepting the regular quarterly meetings.

It is hoped by the officers of the association that a sufficient number of members will attend the meeting this afternoon, so that the constitutional amendment, changing the number necessary for a quorum, may be voted on. Other minor matters will be brought up at the meeting.

* * *

Cleveland, O., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Squire, Hahn & App, agents of the Lloyds Insurance company, have decided to fight the Insurance Department, and make it show in the Supreme Court why a license should not be issued to the company. They and Col. Fletcher are in Columbus where they will try to show that as long as the companies have the required $200,000 and a full legal 50 per cent reserve, and a surplus over all liabilities, they can not be barred from doing business in this State. Mr. Squire declares that the company has been the victim of an unjust and unfair discrimination.

* * *

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—A bill introduced in the House today amends the insurance law so as to correspond to features in the law of Massachusetts, which have resulted in a sharp reduction in rates of insurance. It proposes that the Governor shall appoint a State Fire Marshal, who may have deputies in four of the large cities of the State. The Marshal and his deputies shall investigate all fires with a view of ascertaining if incendiarism might be their cause.

MAY PAY A DIVIDEND.

STREET'S STABLE CAR COMPANY TO EXTEND OBLIGATIONS.

Directors Are Authorized to Secure Extensions on Car Trust Notes, Which Will Allow the Payment of Dividends on Common Stock—Figures Showing the Year's Operations—Meeting of National Railway Stockholders.

Street's Western Stable Car company received from mileage on its cars operated during the year 1896 a total of $421,015, compared with $412,319 in 1895. Operating expenses were $159,109 and the net earnings $261,905. These figures were furnished stockholders of the company at the annual meeting yesterday.

The opposition to the present management, which was talked about two weeks ago, failed to materialize. There was represented, either in person or by proxy, a total of 36,792 shares out of a total of 46,117, and the entire vote was cast for the Board of Directors presented by the management. The only change in the directory from that of last year was in the election of Charles C. Adsit to take the place of William A. Hammond, who died during the year.

The report of President S. M. Fischer was a lengthy one, dealing with the operations of the company for the year. Among the statements made in the report of the President was the following:

"There was disbursed for interest on bonds the sum of $70,000, and in addition $50,000 bonds were purchased for the sinking fund at prices ranging from 98¼ to par. A dividend of 7 per cent was paid upon the preferred stock outstanding, amounting to $54,383, and a surplus for the year remained, after paying operating expenses, of $91,022. This surplus was absorbed by the payment of $96,964 on account of car trust notes, being all of such notes maturing during the year. In brief, your company has been able during the year to promptly meet its outstanding obligations. On Jan. 1, 1897, there remained outstanding car trust notes amounting to $152,749, as against $239,083 Jan. 1, 1896. These notes are payable by years, including interest, as follows: 1897, $93,546; 1898, $42,211; 1899, $29,470. It will be noted that by far the larger amount is payable in 1897. One note for $37,500 falls due March 11, 1897. Many stockholders would look with favor upon any reasonable proposition looking to the early resumption of a dividend upon common stock, and hence, informally, the question has been taken up with the holders thereof, of the deferring of the payment of the note for $37,500, falling due March 11."

The suggestion of the President was made the subject of a resolution later by a stockholder, and the Board of Directors was empowered to take such action as it saw fit in the way of extending the obligations of the company. This will probably result in the extension of car trust notes falling due during the present year and a consequent dividend of 1 per cent upon the common stock of the company outstanding. A dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock would call for $38,348.

Income Account and Balance Sheet.

The following table gives earnings, operating expenses, and fixed charges for the year:

	1896.	1895.	Increase.
Mileage earnings	$421,015	$412,319	$ 8,695
Total operating expenses	159,109	160,743	*1,634
Net earnings	$261,905	$251,575	$10,330
Miscellaneous earnings and interest	3,499	7,581	*4,081
Total net earnings	$265,405	$259,156	$ 6,248
Fixed charges:			
Interest on bonds	$ 70,000	$ 70,000	......
Sinking fund	50,000	50,000	......
Interest and exchange	......	4,752	......
Dividend on preferred stock	54,383	54,383	......
Surplus for year	91,022	80,021	$11,000
Totals	$265,405	$259,156	......

*Decrease.

The following is the consolidated balance sheet of the company for the year:

ASSETS.

Cars	$2,127,918	
Cost of land, buildings, and machinery	106,522	
Material as per inventory	29,733—	$2,264,174
Franchises and patents		3,790,452
January sinking fund advanced		4,166
Interest on bonds in sinking fund		380
Due from M., K. & T. Ry. system for cars purchased for them	$214,863	
Less car trust notes net (given for cars purchased)	152,749—	62,113
Cash in banks	30,714	
Unclaimed checks	129	
Bills and accounts receivable from railroad companies	66,134—	96,978
		$6,218,275

LIABILITIES.

Accounts and bills payable	$31,214	
Preferred dividend, due Jan. 2, 1897	27,191	
Interest on bonds, due Feb. 1, 1897	22,596	
Unclaimed checks	129—	$ 81,132
Accrued interest on car trust		1,812
Discount on bonds purchased		457
Common stock outstanding		3,834,800
Preferred stock outstanding		776,900
First mortgage bonds outstanding		488,500
Bonds in sinking fund		516,500
Income account		523,172
		$6,218,275

The following directors were elected for the year: S. M. Fischer, J. N. Faithorn, Robert H. Law, Charles C. Adsit, Benjamin Rosenberg, Herman Grossman, and Louis Eckstein.

Meeting of National Railway Company.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the National railway company was held in the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. This company owns the control of the stock of four street railroads in St. Louis. The report for the year showed gross receipts of $1,522,273 on the roads controlled by the company, with operating expenses of $893,573, leaving an excess of receipts over expenditures of $628,755. The fixed charges were $377,413, leaving as the total surplus gains $251,342. The report of the President showed operating expenses of 58.7 per cent and total expenses of 83.5 per cent. The total car miles run amounted to 12,324,246, and the total number of passengers carried was 30,379,669. The increase in receipts over the receipts of the preceding year was $118,315, and the increase in operating expenses $72,203. The total income of the National railway company was $228,657, or 9.22 per cent on outstanding stock, a gain over the previous year of 1.20 per cent. The amount of stock now outstanding is 24,795 shares, and there remains in the treasury 205 shares.

Only one ticket was put in the field for directors, and this ticket received the entire vote: W. T. Baker, E. Buckingham, T. J. Lefens, G. T. Smith, D. G. Hamilton, E. G. Foreman, and C. L. Raymond. The election of officers was postponed. It is expected the old officers will be reëlected. These are the present officers of the company: President, D. G. Hamilton; Vice-President, E. Buckingham; Secretary, W. M. Adams; Treasurer, T. W. Smith.

Yesterday's stock market was dull. There was some little trading in bonds, but transactions in stocks were limited. Strawboard showed the greatest number of sales of any security outside of Lake Street. The opening on Strawboard was at 28 and it advanced to 30½. The last sale of 10 shares showed an advance of two points from the preceding sale, making the closing quotation of 32½.

Sterling rates were weak Monday and yesterday morning there was a further decline. Before the close of banking hours, however, there was an advance to practically the figures which had ruled for several days. Yesterday's quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	485½	488
Actual	483¾	486¼
Documentary	482½	485

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

100 L St El R R act.	14½	20 C & C C & D.	61⅝
100 do act.	14⅝	20 do.	62¼
100 do 2d act.	15	50 do.	62
150 do 2d act.	14⅝	54 S W S C Line.	14¼
50 do.	14½	5 C P & P pfd.	49¼
50 do act.	14½	60 L St El tr cfs.	11

BONDS.

$7000 C C R 4½s..101¼ | $1000 WCSR deb 6s 94¾

SALES AFTER CALL.

50 L S E R cash.	14½	150 W C S R R.	81
1 do.	14½	5 S W S C Line.	14⅝
6 do.	15	35 L St El tr cfs.	11½
50 do 2d act.	14⅝	50 Am S B Co.	28
10 do.	14⅝	75 do.	29
24 N Y B Co.	55	30 CP&P pfd cash	49
50 do 2d act.	55½	10 M W S E R Co	3¾
50 do.	55	115 do.	4

BONDS.

$ 1000 CGL&CC5s cash	93¼	$10000 C D Co 5s.	89
2000 do.	93½	2000 WCSR1m5s.	101
5000 MWSERC5s	41	1000 WCSRdeb6s	94¾

SALES FROM 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

5 Am S B Co.	30½	50 L St El R R.	14½
15 do.	30½		

BONDS.

$2000 N C C R 4½s..102 | $1000 WCSRdeb6s. 94¾

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 26.	Jan. 19.
New York	$107,194,216	$115,104,678
Chicago	10,800,128	12,432,788
Boston	16,919,968	20,434,947
Philadelphia	11,481,404	12,583,394
St. Louis	3,881,163	4,861,433
Baltimore	2,469,288	2,564,090
New Orleans	2,451,834	3,192,020

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 50c discount; St. Louis, 25c discount.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Business in Stocks and Bonds Is Light, but the Tone Is Firm.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Today's movement in stocks was irregular, but a firm tone was discernible in spite of a light volume of business. The anthracite coal shares were again the features, but displayed improvement on covering and some purchases for the long account induced by the more seasonable weather. It is believed, however, that a short interest of fair-sized proportions still exists, based upon the long continued unfavorable conditions affecting the industry and anticipation of discouraging annual reports by the Delaware and Hudson and Lackawanna companies. It has been assumed that the last mentioned has suffered as heavily as the former in point of loss of earnings and the probability of a reduction of dividends from the present 7 per cent basis has not been overlooked. The high loaning rates current for the shares has also been regarded as to an extent manipulated to conceal long selling. On the rally today there were realizations at frequent intervals, but Lackawanna gained and fairly well held 1¾ per cent, Delaware and Hudson and New Jersey Central 1⅝, and Reading ¾ per cent improvement. In the general list the grangers and some of the high priced industrials were well supported. Slight reactions occurred in the forenoon on profit-taking and the market afterwards became intensely dull. The apathy of the speculation was relieved in the final hour by heavy Washington purchases of stocks, said to be inspired by the more favorable outlook for the international treaty. London houses sold moderate amounts of the low priced shares, but at the same time bought a considerable aggregate amount of speculative bonds. The high grade investment stocks were more conspicuous than for some time past and in many instances scored substantial gains. New York Central, however, developed decided weakness, and sold off 1⅞ per cent on dealings of 2,000 shares. There was no news on the stock and the decline was attributed to liquidation of speculative holdings. Long Island stock was traded in at 44, yesterday's closing price, but at the close today jumped at 48 bid, 50 asked, on the impression that Mr. Little's report confirms the figures submitted by President Baldwin to the syndicate. The market closed strong at important fractional net gains generally.

The bond market was fairly active and decidedly strong, with a good European inquiry apparent for speculative issues. The sales were $1,253,000. The principal advances were: Louisville and Nashville 5s and Union Pacific gold 6s, 1½; do sinking fund 8s, 1; Atchison adjustment 4s, 1⅜; International and Great Northern seconds, Knoxville and Ohio firsts, Peoria and Eastern firsts, and St. Paul I. and M. Division firsts, 1 per cent.

The Hocking Valley issues continued to display weakness, reflecting the unsatisfactory condition of the bituminous coal industry, the 5s declining 1 and 6s 1½ per cent.

Governments were neglected but slightly higher all around. The transactions were $2,000.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Jn.26.	Closing— Jn.25.
Amn. Sugar	8,500	117½	116¼	117¼	116¼
Do pfd.	300	103⅝	103½	103½	103⅜
Amn. Tobacco	500	74⅝	73½	74⅝	73⅝
Amn. Cot. Oil pfd.	100	55¾	55¾	55¾	.....
Atlantic & Pacific.	100	¼	¼	¼	¼
Atchison	300	14½	14½	14½	14
Do pfd.	1,400	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	23¾
Ann Arbor Ry. pfd.	100	25	25	25	25
Amn. Spirits Co.	600	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
Do pfd.	300	31	30⅝	31	30¾
Bay State Gas	200	11½	11½	11½	11¾
Balto. & Ohio	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	.....
C., B. & Q.	9,200	74¼	73⅝	74¼	73½
C. & N. W.	400	104⅜	104⅛	104¼	103½
C., M. & St. P.	8,900	76¼	75⅝	76¼	75⅝
C., R. I. & P.	500	68	67¾	68	67⅝
C., St. P., M. & O.	700	50¾	50½	50¾	50
Ches. & Ohio	200	17¼	17⅛	17¼	.....
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	2,900	99⅝	98¾	99⅝	98
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	500	149	148	149	148
Chicago Gas	3,300	78½	77¾	78½	77½
C., H. V. & Tol.	1,200	9¾	9	9¾	9⅛
D., L. & W.	1,700	154	152	153½	152
Del. & Hud.	5,700	108	106½	107¾	106⅝
Genl. Electric	3,600	35¼	34⅝	35	34½
Illinois Steel	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	38
Iowa Cent.	300	7	7	7	.....
Do pfd.	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
Lake Shore	100	153¼	153¼	153¼	154⅝
Louis. & Nash.	3,400	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛	50⅝
Long Island	100	44	44	44	44
Met. Traction	100	109½	109½	109½	109⅝
M., K. & T. pfd.	500	30⅜	30	30⅜	30
Manhattan	400	91⅝	91½	91⅝	90⅞
Missouri Pac.	300	22	22	22	22¼
Morris & Essex	5	165	165	165	.....
Nor. Pac.	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜
Do pfd.	1,200	33¾	33	33¾	33½
N. Y. Cent.	2,000	94	92⅝	93¼	.....
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	8½	8½	8½	.....
Nat. Lead	900	24½	24	24⅛	.....
Do pfd.	100	90	90	90	.....
O. R. & N. pfd.	50	40½	40½	40½	.....
Phila. & Read.	5,200	26⅜	25½	26⅜	25⅝
Pac. Mail	800	25¼	24¾	25¼	.....
Pullman	200	157½	157½	157½	.....
Rens. & Sar.	200	181	181	180	180
Southern Ry.	400	9⅜	9¼	9¼	9¼
Do pfd.	700	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝
So. Pac.	400	14¾	14¼	14¾	14
St. L. & S. W. pfd.	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	.....
St. P. & Dul.	50	23	23	23	22½
Standard Twine	230	11½	11½	11½	.....
Texas Pac.	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	.....
Tenn. Coal	1,400	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	28¾
Union Pac.	3,800	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	7⅜
U. S. Rubber	200	24⅛	24¼	24¼	24½
U. S. Leather pfd.	400	61⅜	61¼	61½	61½
W. & L. E.	1,500	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
Do pfd.	300	11	10½	10¼	.....
Wabash pfd.	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
West. Union	100	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	83⅝

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	United States	38
American	110	Fargo	98

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s	122	U. S. 4s, reg.	111⅝
U. S. new 4s, coup.	123	U. S. 4s, coup.	112¼
U. S. 5s reg.	113⅝	U. S. 2s, reg.	96
U. S. 5s, coup.	114⅝		

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

230000 At gn4s.80¾@81¼
155000 do adj4s.45⅞@47⅛
5000 Am Spts 6s.. 76⅝
5000 A Co 8s......109
1000 Ann Arbor 4s 77½
9000 Bkln U Gas 5s107½
1000 Beech Cr 1st.106
6000 BRT 5s...... 78⅝
6000 B W-W 5s...100⅞
15000 CB-Q con 7s.116
1000 Do Neb ex 4s. 88¾
5000 do conv 5s....101
5000 CRI-P ex 6s.102¾
2000 C-NWgold 7s.117⅝
2000 do cons......141½
2000 do 4s........104
3000 C So 1st gtd.109
5000 CNJ con '99.107¼
3000 C-O con 5s...109
26000 do gen 4½s.75¼@½
1000 do R-A 1st con 4s........100
18000 CHV-T 5s76½@77½
3000 do gm 6s..69@70
4000 C-E 1st......111½
5000 D-RG 1st....111⅝
8000 do 4s.......88⅛@¼
3000 Erie gen lien. 63½
1000 FtW-DC 1st. 54½
5000 Ga Pac 1st...113
5000 Ill C 4s 1952.102
1000 I-GN 2d..... 76
4000 K-O 1st.....113
5000 KP 6s 1896..113½
18000 do 1st con tr.........76¾@77
5000 do J-D.......113⅛
5000 KCoEl 1st... 45
3000 Ky Cen 1st 4s 90
2000 LS-MSdiv bds.108½
5000 do 2d reg....119¼
1000 LValNY 1st.101¼
3000 LI gm 4s.... 83
5000 L-N 5s......100
18000 do SNAla 5s. 93½
3000 L-N cons....105
3000 do P-A 1st...100
3000 LAv-Pf 1st..117
15000 Mex-I 1st..72⅛@½
10000 Met El 2d....106
51000 MK-T1st 4s.. 84
21000 do 2d ....62@¼
2000 M-O gm 4s... 67½
5000 MK-E 1st.... 95¼
5000 M-StPla-M ..126½
11000 do So Minn...117
3000 NYC deb 5s..107¼
1000 do ext 4s.....102½
25000 do 1st reg....117½
2000 NYC-StL 4s..105¼
10000 NY-NH4s deb tr............137½
9000 NP 1st 6s.....114½
10000 do 1st reg....11[illegible]
10000 do pr 4s ln.86⅛@¼
41000 do gm lien.52⅜@⅞
13000 do 5s tr...... 55¾
5000 NP of Mont 1st tr........ 43
1000 OR-N 6s.....111½
8000 do 4s......81½@⅝
4000 OSL-N 6s.115¼@⅜
9000 do tr.........114
25000 do 5s tr...... 68¼
9000 Ohio So 1st... 88
6000 Pa Co 4½s.......110½@111
13000 P-E 1st...73@74
2000 PCC-StL 4½s.108¼
2000 PS-LE 1st... 99½
28000 P-R gm 4s tr.........80⅞@81
5000 do 2d in tr... 34½
12000 RGW 4s...72½@⅞
3000 StL-SF gm6s.109⅝
10000 StL-IM 2d...102
3000 StPM-M Mont ex 4s........ 90
2000 SA-AP 4s...55@⅜
74000 SoRy 5s..89¾@90
10000 SoPacNM 1st.104
11000 do of Cal con 5s.........85½@¾
2000 StdTwine 6s. 78
5000 TexP 1st 5s.. 88
1000 T-OC 1st....105
1000 UP 1st '96...104
3000 do 1st tr......101½
1000 UP 1st '97....104
3000 do 1st tr.....101½
15000 UP new 6s.......101½@102
8000 do ext sf8s.89@90
7000 UPD-G 1st.. 35
2000 US new 4s...122¼
10000 Wab 1st 5s.......106¾@107
18000 do 2d........ 72
2000 WU col 5s....106¾
10000 WNC 1st 6s..111½
4000 WS gtd 4s...106½
6000 do reg......105@½

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—The copper shares maintained prominence, and there was some covering of the shorts put out yesterday, aiding Montana to make another high record. From 103¾ at the close yesterday this specially rose to 106 in the afternoon and kept on to 107⅝ in the late trading and closed strong at the highest. Tamarack was up 6, at 125, advancing easily on purchases of small lots; Quincy held at 118, scrip selling at 108. Old Dominion rallied sharply from 15⅜ to 17⅝. Wolverine rose ⅛, to 10½; Butte ⅛, to 10⅝; Tamarack Junior ½, to 18½; Osceola ⅜, to 34⅝; Centennial ⅜, to 5⅞. In the general market Atchison adjustments were prominent, gaining 1⅝, to 47, some $130,000 par value selling in the morning alone. United States Oil rallied 1, to 17; Dominion Coal was off ¾, at 8¾; Boston and Albany rose 1, to 210.

Call loans, 2½@4%; time money, 3½@4½. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	1,300	117	117⅛	117	117⅛
Atchison	300	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Arnold	800	3½	3½	3½	3½
Bell Telephone	60	212¾	212¾	212¾	212¾
C., B. & Q.	1,500	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	74
Calumet & Hecla	25	355	360	355	360
Chicago Junct. Ry.	30	103	103	103	103
Erie Telephone	30	67	67	66⅞	66⅞
General Electric	200	35	35	34⅝	35
Pullman	100	158	158	158	158
Union Pacific	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
West End R. R.	60	65	65	65	65
Wolverine, Minn.	1,500	10¼	10½	10¼	10½

BONDS.

20000 Atch 4s	79⅝@⅞	8000 CBQ conv 5s	98⅞@99
185000 do adj 4s	45⅞@47	4000 G E 5s	94⅞
25000 Gas 1st 5s	85	3000 Mex C 4s	68
2000 Gas 2d 5s	71½	5000 M C 1st inc	17¾
4000 Chi June 5s	109½		

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Quiet at London, but the Tone Is Good.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The stock markets here were quiet today, but with a rather good tone, which, on the eve of the settlement, looks well.

The settlement in mines today was a small affair of no account. There is a "rig" in one particular group of shares which promises to be the occasion of a heavy loss to a mining firm. It is of no real importance, only it has checked for some time past, and still does check business in mines. Argentines were strong. Americans tended to keep above the New York parity, closing steady.

Although the details of the Union Pacific scheme are not fully understood here, I understand that, following the action of leading New York financiers, a portion of the guarantee fund offered here has practically been underwritten.

The Paris and Berlin markets were firm.

Drunkenness in Atlanta.

During the year 1896 the number of arrests made by the police of Atlanta was more than 12,000, and one arrest in every five was for drunkenness.

Conducting its business along legitimate commercial lines, loaning money in moderate amounts to reputable business houses for mercantile uses only, the . . . .

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

offers its services to the business public, expecting to receive a fair share of patronage.

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J. H. CAMERON, H. R. KENT, Asst. Cashiers.
R. M. McKINNEY, 2d Asst. Cashier.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Baker—5961—Lucy M. Aldrich vs. West Chicago Street R. R. Co.; on findg., $500.—7104—Commercial Loan and Trust Co. vs. C. E. Dorn & Co. and Richard Curran; on verd., $658.30, ex parte.

Judge Tuthill—952—Louis Lambin vs. M. C. Bullock Mfg. Co.; on findg., $1,375 and sat.—10532—Mary A. Parker vs. Henry N. Cooper; by dflt., $2,267.50.—4324—John Zuchowski vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $300.

Judge Adams—16105—Louis Anderson vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $92.50.—6222—Sarah J. Boyce vs. C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.; on findg., $1,400 and sat.

Judge Clifford—1824—Michael O'Brien vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $172.50—13886—Axel A. Sward vs. Sarah Baxter; on findg., $125.—166355—Guthbert Milne vs. C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.; on verd., $200 and sat.

Judge Smith—9534—B. L. Haylor vs. John H. McFarland and James H. Campbell; by dflt., $5,916.27.

Judge Burke—15492—Max Freund & Co. vs. G. H. Loehr; by deflt., $1,190.64.—4889—Elizabeth Brager, admx., vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Ry. Co.; judgt., $1,576.45, and sat.

Judge Dunne—15777—Henry H. Bell Sons Co. vs. Bernard Shonninger and Edward Levy; by deflt., $2,025.02.—10412—Johanna Olman vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $600.—13086—William Prinemon vs. Same; same, $500.

Judge Goggin—6262—Carl Jernberg vs. Melville T. Roberts; on ver., $68,794.67.; ex parte.

Judge Chetlain—12875—Amanda Morrison vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $2,300.—15160—Matthew Godach vs. Illinois Malleable Iron Co.; on findg., $50, and sat.—9688—Henry A. Foster, admr., vs. Chicago and Western Indiana R. R. Co.; on findg., $1,500.

Judge Stein—8548—Jennie Vandersanden vs. West Chicago St. R. R. Co.; on ver., $1,750, and appld.

Decrees.

Judge Ball—5098—Lovece vs. Monahan; dec.

Judge Freeman—2548—Stevens vs. Wallesch et al.; dec. sale.—4936—Goodkind vs. Wallen et al.; same.—283 to 286—Chidester vs. Peck; same.

Judge Hanecy—4991—Conn. General Life Ins. Co. vs. Ordway; dec. sale.—5280—Traders' Ins. Co. vs. Czeczewski et al.; same.—5785—Dederick vs. Scheffel; same.—3482—Cummings vs. Calumet Iron and Steel Co.; dec.

Judge Horton—24311½—Nielsen vs. Pedersen; dec. sale.—5066—Hagg vs. Bohme; same.

Judge Tuley—165629—Anna from Joseph Vopat; div.

Judge Gibbons—Divorces—161585—Jennie C. from William L. Lyman.—157262—Selig from Leah Rubenstein.—142596—Frank from Louise Kimball.—159208—William from Bertha Meinek.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Freeman—Nos. 346, 5301, 4990, 174647, 2566, 4484.

Judge Gibbons—No court.

Judge Hanecy—Set case.

Judge Horton—Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 from Judge Tuley's January calendar.

Judge Smith—Nos. 14405, 157816, 1354, 3137, 3138, 9818, 3164, 3167, 3173, 3117.

Judge Stein—Nos. 11746, 11749, 11892, 11897, 11899, 12361, 12366, 12367, 12369, 12372, 12445, 12,446, 8735, 14421, 12449, 12451, 12452, 12457.

Judge Ball—Judge Freeman's January calendar, Nos. 4132, 5311, 5501, 4476, 167043, 5236.

Judge Goggin—Nos. 6271, 6275, 6444, 6446, 6448, 6451, 2256, 5477, 1175, 3313, 6082, 4320, 5329, 2998, 2470, 3200, 6272. No. 6267 on trial.

Judge Hutchinson—First call, Nos. 201 to 300 inclusive, and trial call Nos. 3242, 4699, 5068, 5074, 5280, 5283, 5496, 5498, 5501, 5502, 2923.

Judge Baker—Nos. 321, 6820, 7281, 7289, 7294, 7300, 7310.

Judge Burke—Nos. 2567, 2629, 2688, 2708, 2720, 2722, 2724, 2754, 2758, 2761, 2768, 2799, 2801, 2805, 2817, 2823.

Judge Clifford—Nos. 3375, 1588, 946, 648, 1649, 1659, 1660, 1733, 955, 1723, 1749, 849.

Judge Chetlain—Nos. 9869, 9876, 9896, 9897, 9898, 9463, 2964, 9464, 8183, 10117, 10118, 10119, 10122, 10126, 10133, 10317, 10319, 2010, 8199, 8765, 8766, 146146, 9498, 8367. No. 9888 on trial.

Judge Adams—Nos. 3525, 5577, 3363, 5628, 5639, 5640, 5682, 5690, 5736, 5765, 5617, 5181. No. 5245 on trial.

Judge Dunne—Nos. 3170, 3616, 3674, 3689, 3691, 3723, 3726, 3758, 3804, 3822, 2711, 247, 1737, 3360, 3261, 2816, 4956, 3209, 3343, 3384, 2770½, 3203.

Judge Windes—9:30 a. m., Nos. 2840, 3063, 3076, 2938, 3088, 3092, 3159, 2250, 754, 2948.

Judge Tuthill—Nos. 1529, 15312, 2152½, 1314, 2243, 1880, 2262, 2277, 2289, 2314, 155842.

Judge Carter—County Court—10 a. m., motions of course, 10:30 a. m., Nos. 15206, 15162, 13742, 15575, 15822.

Judge Yates—County Court—10 a. m., City Special No. 21269 on hearing.

Judge Donnelly—County Court—Morgan Park specials.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Brentano—City condemnation calendar Nos. 173119, 174833, 175442, 175443, 175444, 175445, 175446, 145870, 174830.

Judge Payne—Nos. 7806, 7803, 7615.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter—United States Circuit Court of Appeals—No. 381.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—General business.

Judge Baker—United States Circuit Court—Nos. 61, 80, 81, 48, 75, 82, 82¼. No. 70¼ on trial.

Judge Sears—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Nos. 2305, 2552, 2405, 2553, 2556, 2566, 2580, 2581.

Judge Neely—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Nos. 2462, 185, 2521, 2352, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2150, 2567, 2571, 2573.

Judge Ewing—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.

Judge Tuley—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—No. 2253.

WASTED INFORMATION.

Mrs. Grubber—"Well, well! What fools these editors be!"

Mr. Grubber—"Eh?"

Mrs. Grubber—"Here I writ a letter to the editor of the Punkinville Trumpet askin' what would be a proper an' inexpensive thing fer a weddin' present an' here in the paper he's printed a list of about a hundred things what folks gives as weddin' presents, an' there ain't one of 'em costs less than a dollar."—New York Weekly.

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Having been awarded the last issue of bonds of the Sanitary District of Chicago ($800,000), we offer a part of same for sale on favorable terms.
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17 Board of Trade, Chicago; 66 and 1227 Broadway, New York; Ellicott Square Bldg., Buffalo; 1343 F-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.
MEMBERS:—New York Cons. Stock Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade. New York Produce Exchange.
Exclusive leased wires connect all our offices.

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Branch Office, Ground Floor, Masonic Temple.
Grain, Provisions, Etc.
Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or carried on 2c to 5c margin. Wheat in lots of 1,000 bushels and upward. Write for information. Market Letter and Reference Book. Members Chicago Board Trade.

LOCOMOTIVES.
Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
SIMPLE OR COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVES TO BUYERS' OWN DESIGNS OR TO SPECIFICATIONS.
Modernly Equipped Shops. Annual Capacity 300 Locomotives.
Terms Made Satisfactory. Correspondence Solicited.

SPECULATORS:
We have unexcelled facilities for handling trades in GRAIN, COTTON, AND STOCKS. Our TRADING ROOM has on file all the latest news and gossip. Quotations are posted and every facility is at their command to enable customers to trade intelligently.
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Bankers, Brokers, and Commission Merchants, 226, 227, 228 Rialto Building.
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...$2,000,000
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...n awarded the last issue of
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...Provisions bought and sold for cash ...2c to 5c margin. Wheat in lots of ...s and upward. Write for information ...Letter and Reference Book. ...Chicago Board Trade.

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...COMPOUND LOCOMOTIVES TO THEIR ...SIGNS OR TO SPECIFICATIONS.
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...ats. Lowest rates, prompt service.
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...90 La Salle-st.

POPOCRATIC MEASURES VOTED DOWN.

Indiana House Kills a Bill to Reduce the Rate of Interest and Another Prohibiting Gold Contracts.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Today two of the Democratic anti-corporation bills were killed after some Popocratic debating in the House. The Popocrats had figured that a bill to reduce the rate of interest from 8 to 6 per cent would be an extremely popular measure, but the committee reported against it. Republican debaters showed the history of Kansas on the effect of reduced usury laws and held that it would drive capital out of Indiana. The Democrats were routed and the bill was killed.

The next bill smothered was a Popocratic measure against contracts for payment in gold. This was easy to dispose of after the utter defeat of the Bryanites in the former measure.

The House today by unanimous vote decided that Thomas Graham, the Democratic member from Clark County, is entitled to the seat which he now occupies, which was contested by Poindexter, Republican. The Elections committee has already decided that Hart of Gibson, Democrat, shall be unseated, and Cockrum, Republican, seated. The other case from Park County, in which Adams, Republican, is contestant for the seat of Miller, Democrat, has not been decided, but it is understood that Miller's chances for keeping his seat are slim.

In view of the action of the Republicans in these cases the Democrats this afternoon presented a solid front against the bill to extend the life of the Appellate Court four years. The bill was passed on almost a strict party vote.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1897:

Lexington-av., 51 e of Francisco-st., n f, 25x125, Jan. 26 [W. Pigott to L. Burger] ... $ 5,000
Carroll-av., 25 w of Elizabeth, n f, 87x141¼, Jan. 25 [Estate of A. B. Gellatty to Winslow Bros. Co.] ... 9,000
Division-st., 97 w of Harding-av., s f, 24x125, Jan. — [L. Burger to W. Pigott] ... 8,000
Clybourn-av., 250 n w of Concord-pl., n e f, 25x100, Jan. 25 [J. Stoeber to K. Schuermann] ... 13,000
Buffalo-av., 97 n of 83d-st., w f, 25x124, Dec. 22 [Free Home B. and L. Assn. to T. Wegryn] ... 1,000
Saginaw-av., 297 n of 78th-st., w f, 50x167, Jan. 22 [J. Laing to P. Mercier] ... 4,500
85th-st., s e cor Hoxie-av., n f, 151x130, Dec. 26, 1895 [C. and C. C. and D. Co. to C. H. Crawford] ... 3,907
Halsted-st., 55 n of Clybourn-av., w f, 25x124, Jan. 25 [F. Schuermann to J. Stoehr] ... 6,000
Wabash-av., 200 n of 72d-st., w f, 100x159, Dec. 31 [G. R. Child to D. A. Pierce] ... 4,500
Indiana-av., 150¼ s of 24th-st., w f, 25x180, Jan. 14 [E. F. Collins to A. Le Moine] ... 12,000
Adams-st., 27 e of Wood, n f, 22x140, Jan. 14 [E. F. Collins to E. Le Moine] ... 6,000
California-av., 120 s of W. 23d-st., e f, 24x125, Jan. 22 [M. Smidl to A. Liska] ... 1,500
Southport-av., 223 n of Dunning, w f, 50x124, Jan. 9 [J. Krella to C. A. Roeske] ... 4,000
Same property, Jan. 9 [C. A. Roeske to R. Krella] ... 4,001
N. 48th-av., n e cor Berteau, w f, 182x233, Jan. 20 [D. Fay to J. Smith] ... 1,200
Washtenaw-av., s e cor 64th-st., w f, 49x125, Jan. 18 [J. W. McNary to J. S. Gilmore] ... 1,200
Roscoe-st., 25 e of Lincoln, n f, 50x125, Dec. 1 [A. Palenske to H. Eichman] ... 5,500
May-st., 266 w of Grove-av., s f, 150x184, Jan. 23 [S. A. Farnham to A. E. Guild] ... 3,000
Butler-st., 276 n of 32d-st., e f, 24.85x124.82, May 1, 1895 [T. Bell to G. Seber] ... 2,000
Milwaukee-av., 90 s e of Green-st., n e f, 20 through to Green-st., Jan. 20 [M. B. Sanders to A. Schmidt] ... 14,000
Union-av., 338 s of 71st-st., w f, 26x154¼, Jan. 25 [M. in C. to Chicago City Bank] ... 2,078
State-st., 247¼ n of 49th, w f, 25x160 7-10, Jan. 14 [J. Y. Seibert to B. M. Riordan] ... 8,000
83d-st., s e cor Stewart-av., n f, 132x315 and other property, Jan. 25 [H. B. Stevens to W. W. Stevens] ... 4,000
Superior-av., 330 s of 90th-st., e f, 50x140, Nov. 15, 1895 [T. A. Hall to J. W. Merrill] ... 3,500
Superior-av., 335 s of 90th-st., e f, 25x140, Oct. 7, 1896 [J. W. Merrill to A. L. Hendricks] ... 3,500
Union-st., 49 s of O'Brien, w f, 25x91, and other property, Jan. 26 [The Cong Aushe Swoalk to Cong Aushe Kanesser] ... 6,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:
Charles Esping, 1-story and basement brick dwelling, 5250 Maplewood-av. ... $ 1,300
Feuske Bros., 3-story and basement brick flats, 544 Evergreen-av. ... 4,500

NEW CORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE YESTERDAY licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

Chinese Equal Rights League of America, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; education and observance of American rights, etc.; incorporators, Wong Chin Foo, Thomas Yuen, and James P. Tyler.

Zobavni Klub Svobody Vaclava, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Alois Misera, James Otverstus, Josef Dreveny, Bene Novak, and Josef Karel.

Hayes & Fletcher Printing company, at Joliet, certified to change of name to Joliet Republican Printing company.

D. F. Wyman company, at Mansfield; capital stock, $8,000; deal in lumber, coal, salt, etc.; incorporators, D. F. Wyman, Jeremiah Wyman, and Fred Wyman.

The Russell Coöperative Creamery Association, at Russell; capital stock, $2,500; operate creamery; incorporators, Allen Dixon, Ralph Chittenden, and John Griffin.

West Coast Manufacturing company, at Waukegan; capital stock, $40,000; manufacturing, etc.; incorporators, Elmer A. Laughlin, John G. Sanborn, and Dudley C. Denison.

White Swan Pleasure club, at Chicago; without capital; social; incorporators, Joseph P. Reidy, Albert J. Delorme, Thomas F. McGough, and others.

Snedeker Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $5,000; manufacture musical instruments, etc.; incorporators, Orlando W. Snedeker, Hermann Dyestel, and Frank A. Schmidt.

Peoria Lake View Driving Park, at Peoria; capital stock, $5,000; horse racing; incorporators, George B. Easton, William Slagle, and I. C. Pinkey.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD FOR RETURN OF valise, containing towels, napkins, table cloths, etc., taken from wagon last evening; no questions asked. Inquire of MR. NEGELE, 92 and 94 Lake-st.

LOST—MONDAY MORNING, ON HARRISON, Western-av. or Twelfth-st., a pair of gold glasses. Call or address 859 West Congress-st. and receive reward.

LOST—CHATELAINE BAG CONTAINING TWO rings, keys, purse, etc. Return to JAS. S. KIRK and receive liberal reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL ANY ONE KNOWING THE whereabouts of Charles N. Smith, insurance agent, please communicate with T 618, Tribune.

PERSONAL—GEORGE: RECEIVED LETTER; hope to see you soon. LUCY.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—
A LARGE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM
WILL SELL
DIAMONDS AND WATCHES
ON WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
NO SECURITY REQUIRED.
GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENTS.
ADDRESS J L 51, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

PERSONAL—RUPTURE CURED—THE UNdersigned will, upon receipt of name and address, inform any ruptured person how he or she may be cured at small expense, safely, painlessly, and permanently, without any detention from work or business, and not a cent required until cured and satisfied. Address B. E. JENSEN, 3d floor, 115 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and Surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Trading." Contains valuable tables. Market dictionary; cipher code. Reference, 35 banks. Mailed free. The Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMplexion obtained by using Vista Cream Salve; pure, genuine, and harmless; $1 per jar. Vista Toilet Co., Suite 1518 Masonic Temple. Hours, 10 to 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STRICTLY FIRST-class bookkeeper; familiar with credits, collections, and correspondence appertaining thereto; wideawake, active, and thoroughly up-to-date in business forms and methods; not afraid of work nor plenty of it; references gilt-edged. Address T 646, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY EXperienced young man as bookkeeper or stenographer; A1 reference; will work cheap. Address T 640, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper and office man of good habits; aged 30; can furnish bond; have gilt-edged references. Address S 499, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, EXperienced man as assistant bookkeeper, shipping clerk, or any kind of office help; salary $8; first-class references. Address T 615, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK or other work with wholesale house; have had experience and will give references. Address T 616, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT BOOKkeeper by the hour or day; large experience; moderate charges. Address T 634, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BILL CLERK, LIGHTning all-round worker. FREDERICK, 220 Mead-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED salesman would like a nice line of staple goods to sell in Minnesota on commission. Address T 597, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE; butler, parlor or house maid; excellent references. Address T 632, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; UNderstands steam and hot water heating; Chicago references. Address T 637, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS coachman; best city references. T 624, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY UP-TO-DATE COMpetent male stenographer, hard worker, long experience, good references; any business; $10. Address T 612, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN STENOGrapher, asst. bookkeeper; familiar with railroad correspondence; accurate, rapid; best references. Address T 635, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER or record writer by young man; experienced; competent. Address T 625, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR OR AS houseman by experienced, honest, reliable young Swedish man, for board and small wages; best references. Address ERIK SVANSSON, 108 Walnut-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SINGLE MAN, janitor of flat building; understands steam and water heat; city references. Address B., 6416 Madison-av., Woodlawn.

SITUATION WANTED—MARRIED MAN, AGE 30, wishes a position as advertiser or assistant in advertising department of some general store. Address T 627, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD WRITER AND figurer; best refs. JAS. McALEENAN, 240 Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR; CHICAgo refs.; small wages. Address T 633, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, OFfice work; extra rapid writer, experienced typewriter; salary $8; references. A H 205, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY BOOKkeeper and stenographer. T 614, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED woman, general housework, with lady or small family, where instruction would be given in writing and spelling in return for work. Address N. C., 639 Ogden-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK and laundress, wages $4, in private American family; good reference. D A 469, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY WOMAN AND girl as cook or general housework; woman wants to go home nights. 2814 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED — IMMEDIATELY; mother's help or sewing; experienced. Address A H 430, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COLORED; DAY'S work; general housework. 192 26th-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, by middle-aged lady, best references, with widow or elderly gentleman; no objection to children. Call or address MRS. N. A., 550 Lincoln-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSes made; guaranteed good fit; $5. 3440 Cottage Grove-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY STENographer, expert; 7 years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, thoroughly capable; best references; refined appearance. T 626, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent stenographer; 6 years' experience; can assist on books, general office work, billing, etc.; highest references. Address T 636, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER, female; have had few months' experience; Remington; business education; $6. T 641, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; good penman; moderate salary. Address T 459, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; well educated, accurate; good longhand writer; $6. Address T 648, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY TO do billing on machine; also shorthand; steamfitting supplies preferred. T 617, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — ENVELOPES OR wrappers addressed, 75c per thousand. Address T 613, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED competent lady stenographer. T 628, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, LAdy, experienced; Rem'gton; refs. T 775, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A WOMAN DRUMmer, who for four years past has successfully represented prominent Chicago house, visiting retail and jobbing trade in Eastern States, desires more extended line, with greater possibilities, and solicits a personal interview. N R 188, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, A strong, honest worker; good common school education, good penman; any honorable work. Address T 631, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent nurse; experienced kindergartner; best references; no objection travel. 686 N. Maplewood-av., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, REfined, educated, musician, wants position as companion; willing to travel; best of references. Address T 622, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BRIGHT GIRL, 16, to learn hairdressing; willing to give her time until competent. 191 S. Center-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EDUCATED GIRL, to children; English, German, French, and kindergartner; experienced; refs. T 789, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENtry; wages $10. Address, giving age, experience, references, and other particulars, T 647, Tribune.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED ASSISTANT; state age, experience, name of last employer, wages $12. Address O B 295, Tribune office.

ENTRY CLERK—YOUNG MAN, IN WHOLEsale hardware house; must be accustomed to billing hardware; state age, experience, and references. Address T 643, Tribune office.

GROCER—EXPERT RETAIL GROCER, WHO is an experienced receiver, shipper, and stockkeeper, possessing good executive ability; to a bright man showing satisfactory credentials a growing position is offered. Address T 649, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—16 TO 18 YEARS, OF GOOD EDucation, for position with wholesale dry goods house; first-class references as to character required. Address T 644, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—TO ASSIST ON BOOKS; WAGES, $10 week. Address T 792, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN — FOR GENERAL OFFICE work; $6 week. Address T 793, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—DO YOU WANT TO MAKE A good living? Sell Tibbals' Patent Elastic Shoe Lacer. Greatest invention of the age. Send three two-cent stamps for sample pair, and full particulars. H. J. TIBBALS CO., 2130 Race-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMAN—WITH A HIGH CLASS ACquaintance, to solicit orders for a fine merchant tailoring establishment; only those qualified should reply; good salary and commission to right man. Address T 791, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO SELL THE LIQUOR TRADE our beef extract, clam bouillon, etc. Apply at 20 S. Canal-st. National Food Co.

SALESMAN — TO DRUG TRADE; SIDE LINE or excl. J. W. KNIGHT, 217 State, Racine, Wis.

SALESMEN—THREE, OF GOOD ADDRESS, not over 35 years of age, for Iowa; prefer advertising and specialty men; permanent position and good pay to right parties. JOHN L. LITTLE, 412, 160 Adams-st.

SALESMEN—COMPUTING SCALE SALESMEN, Hebrews preferred; call all this week. REID & CO., 55-57 S. Water-st.

SALESMEN—CITY AND COUNTRY; MUST BE A1. Call between 10 and 4. J. E. RILEY, Room 316, 269 Dearborn-st.

Trades.

BOOKBINDERS—ONE FINISHER, ONE FORwarder, one marbler; highest wages and steady employment. DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY.

CABINET MAKER—FIRST-CLASS, WHO CAN polish fine fixtures. Address T 465, Tribune office.

COMPOSITOR WITH $500 TO TAKE HALF INterest in established printing business. Address T 771, Tribune office.

CUTTER—IN A FINE TAILORING ESTABLISHment, who controls a high-class trade of his own; no other need apply. Address S 523, Tribune office.

PRINTER—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A SMALL job office; must have the latest ideas as to setting display "ads," and a general knowledge of electrotype work. Apply to LORD & THOMAS, Trude Bldg.

PRINTERS—A FEW GOOD CYLINDER PRESSmen and feeders; highest wages and steady employment. DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY.

Miscellaneous.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

GENTLEMEN—TO MAKE SUGGESTIONS TO their friends; good money for work that follows. Address T 706, Tribune office.

MAN—TO SYSTEMATIZE AND SUPERINTEND light manufacturing business of importance; experience with modern shop practice and good references required. Address T 639, Tribune office.

MANAGER—CITY EXPERIENCE, HOTEL MAN preferred, with references. 400 State-st. See it.

MEN—A FEW COMPETENT MEN TO SHOW an attractive combination; quick sales and good commissions. Room 760, 334 Dearborn-st.

THOUSANDS OF GOOD PLACES UNDER THE McKinley administration in every part of the country. Do you want one? The midwinter edition of the National Recorder will tell how to get a position. Send five cents in stamps to the National Recorder, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—A FEW BRIGHT MEN, CAPABLE of making their services worth $5,000 a year, to sell territory in any part of the United States, for a late invention needed by all farmers and suburban residents, and which has been pronounced by the best mechanical engineers of the country as the most perfect device of the kind ever produced. Don't answer unless you are ready and capable to handle patent rights. Address S 703, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—AN EXPERIENCED LADY bookkeeper as assistant; must be a good writer, quick at figures; position permanent in a very pleasant office; in replying state salary required and references. Address T 621, Tribune office.

LADY BOOKKEEPER—EXPERT; ONE THORoughly familiar with large retail store accounts and capable of taking entire charge of books; best of references required. Address C M 488, Tribune office.

LADY CASHIER—WEDNESDAY; COPYIST, reception-room lady. Room 719, 167 Dearborn.

Domestics.

COOK—A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNdress to assist some in general housework. German preferred, good home and good pay. Apply with reference. 4502 Ellis-av.

GIRL—SWEDISH OR GERMAN; MUST BE neat; good cook and laundress. Apply Wednesday forenoon, 3901 Lake-av., Flat C.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be good plain cook and good laundress; references required. 5126 East End-av., Hyde Park.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; good wages; no washing. 20 Ewing-pl.

INFANT NURSE—COMPETENT, WHO WILL also assist at light housework. 3805 Prairie-av.

SECOND WORK—GIRL FOR SECOND WORK; German preferred. 2621 Calumet-av.

WASHER WOMAN—GOOD, FOR WOOLENS. Brewster's Laundry, 639 W. 63d-st.

YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN—TO TAKE CARE of young baby; must be experienced; references required. Call at 651 Fullerton-av.

Stenographers.

LADY STENOGRAPHER — REMINGTON-Shoules machine; salary moderate. 1002 Fisher Bldg.

STENOGRAPHER—THOROUGHLY COMPEtent. Rem. or caligraph. Call 200 Monon Bldg.

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323 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ALCOVE; steam heat; hall room; parlors; splendid table; reasonable.

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3503 MICHIGAN-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED warm rooms, with board, reasonable.

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487 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED ROOMS; board; family; reasonable rates. MRS. CROWELL.

246 E. OHIO-ST.—STEAM-HEATED ROOMS with board, $5, $5.50, $6 weekly.

657 LA SALLE-AV.—CHOICE SUITE AND SINgle rooms, with good board; $5, $6, and $7.

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BOARD—IN RESPECTABLE HOUSE, BY A young gentleman, in exchange for new parlor and dining furniture, carpet, matting, pictures, linen, etc. Address T 642, Tribune office.

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BOARD—DAY BOARD, BY GENTLEMAN AND wife in vicinity of Thirty-sixth-st. and Indiana-av. Address, with terms, T 630, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st., single and en suite; American and European; strictly first-class, with every modern convenience; call and examine. TOBIN BROS., 55 33d-st.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, to bachelors only; electric light, passenger elevator, telephone, cafe, and buffet; near Ill. Cent. and cable; bellboy service, elegant baths. The Groveland, 31st-st. and Groveland-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE-KEEPING rooms, modern, between 42d and 43d-sts., on Calumet-av.; references. 592 43d-st. Room 1.

TO RENT—2300 WABASH-AV., FLAT A; NICEly furnished front room, steam heat, reasonable.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED room for two, walking distance to Stock-Yards; state price. MRS. E. HOFFMANN, The Dubuque, 60 Rush-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—MODERN, 10 ROOMS, JACKSON-blvd., n. e. cor. Lincoln-st.; $40. Doctors, notice.

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TO RENT—ATTRACTIVE, COMFORTABLY furnished house, in beautiful suburb of Riverside; 10 rooms and barn; from April or May 1 for six months or longer; $65 a month. Address T 790, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED 12 or more roomed house; steam heat preferred; between Washington and Jackson and west of Ashland. Address M. D., 490 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT IN THE ROSALIE Bldg., s. e. cor. 57th-st. and I. C. Ry.; express trains 12 minutes to city; rent $25. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS FROM $20 TO $40 IN THE new and elegant FOLLANSBEE APARTMENT BUILDING, 23d and Wabash; be sure and see these; agent on premises.

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TO RENT—$13 TO $23, STEAM-HEATED flats, 3 to 6 rooms. 3535 Cottage Grove-av. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FURNISHED EIGHT-room brown-stone Kenwood flat. Call 447 Rookery.

West Side.

TO RENT—STANLEY — 5 AND 6 ROOMS; steam heat, gas ranges. 1017 Van Buren-st.

North Side.

TO RENT — MODERN FLATS IN THE Webster, 5 and 6 rooms, janitor service, steam heat, hot water, $20 to $28.50. Apply on premises. 169-171 Webster-av.

TO RENT—MODERN APARTMENTS IN THE Hawthorne, 6 and 7 rooms, steam heat, hot water, janitor service. Apply on premises. 217 and 221 Belden-av.

TO RENT—FINE 6 TO 8 ROOM, STEAM-HEATed flats, very cheap; all in order, modern, desirable. 363 N. State-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—1841 OAKDALE-AVE.; MODern; finest in the city.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—MAY 1 OR SOONER, best 8-room apartment, south 39th, east Grand-blvd., that $40 will secure; only choice location and modern conveniences considered; family of three, who appreciate nice things; would consider house which (heated) would average about same. Address J. E., 1136 Marquette Bldg.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED 5-room flat; family 2; state price; centrally located. Address T 774, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—DEARBORN-ST.—CHEAP—
434 Dearborn-st. to Custom-House-pl., near depot; big suburban and local business for right man.
406 Dearborn-st. to Custom-House-pl., saloon with fixtures; old stand.
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395 Dearborn-st. to Plymouth-pl., will rent cheap to any good business.
401, small store, fine show windows.
Special inducements to good tenants.
H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—521 STATE-ST., NEAR CORNER Harmon; cheap rent to good party.
509 State-st., store, with or without flat above and stable; very low rent.
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TO RENT—3209 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., RENT greatly reduced for this corner store; old drug stand. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

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TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

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TO RENT—CHEAP ROOMS, $11, $12, $13, AND $14, for offices or sample rooms, 271 Wabash-av. Apply TONK MFG. CO., Clybourn-av. and Lewis-st. Telephone North 33.

TO RENT—½ PRICE, LARGE MAIN FLOOR and other fine offices. 169 Washington-st.

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TO RENT—FLOORS, STEAM HEATED; YOUR own price. 145, 147 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—487 DEARBORN-AV., CLUB-HOUSE, former home of the Waubansee club; completely furnished. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, ETC., 31 TO 33 INdiana-st., first story; first-class for machine shop or storage. Inquire H. A. STREETER, 41 Indiana-st.

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FOR SALE — TWO TYPEWRITERS, CALIgraph and Franklin, good condition, $25 cash each. Call between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Room 1317, 315 Dearborn-st.

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I HAVE AN EXCELLENT THING, AS ANY good business-man will see at a glance, but I must have partner with $2,000 to $3,000 to help push it. Address V 213, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—10-ROOM HOUSE, MODERN, ON corner lot, 50x125, Harvard-av., Englewood. WORTH $8,000. Owner MUST sell at once. NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED. A REAL SACRIFICE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.

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72x105 feet on Canal, near Bunker, cheap, to close an estate. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Administrator.

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FOR SALE—
S. E. GROSS' FREE EXCURSION
TO WEST GROSSDALE
From Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts.,
EVERY SUNDAY AT 2:10 P. M.,
STOPPING AT 16TH-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.
Free tickets at my main office and at all stations named ten minutes before train time.
S. E. GROSS, 6th floor Masonic Temple,
State and Randolph-sts.

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FOR SALE—OAK PARK, RIVER FOREST PROPerty; fare 5c. WEAGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bld.

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FOR SALE — CALIFORNIA — CHOICE OF routes—Judson & Co., by special service given on their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping-car parties, enable passengers for California and Pacific coast points to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible at the least expense. Leave Chicago every Thursday via Chicago and Alton R. R., over "The True Southern Route" by way of St. Louis, Dallas, Fort Worth, and El Paso; and also over the "Scenic Route" by way of Kansas City and the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. For particulars write or call on JUDSON & CO., 193 Clark-st., Chicago.

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WANTED—TEN-ROOM MODERN S. SIDE RESidence for spot cash. J. C. SHERER, 1540, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—I WANT TO BUY A LOT OR HOUSE and lot west of State and south of 47th-st.; must be cheap. Address T 640, Tribune office.

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TO EXCHANGE—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA property, "The land of sunshine and flowers"; all or part of 1,000 acres, near city limits, San Diego; subdivided and ready for market. San Diego is growing; that fine harbor and wonderful climate will make a large city; building permits 1896 over half million; want Eastern property or merchandise business. F. B. YOAKUM, 91 Dearborn-st.

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GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
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LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

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SHANKLIN & KING,
160-162 Washington-st.

PEOPLE'S BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIAtion, Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st., has money to loan without commission; no delay. HARRISON KELLEY, Secretary.

UNITED ORDER OF FORESTERS HAS MONEY to lend on first-class improved real estate. Apply to Supreme Treasurer, Room 615, 59 Dearborn-st.

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MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$300 TO $1,000 ON VACANT OR IMproved; larger amounts on improved. FRANK R. LINDOP & CO., 917 Chamber of Commerce.

HAVE $3,000, $6,000 $8,000; SPECIAL FUNDS to loan on good security. F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 108 Dearborn-st.

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ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loans on city property in amounts to suit; building loans; money ready; no delay.

C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 CHAM. COM., loan money on Chicago improved and choice vacant real estate. Tel. Main 3012.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, WITHout commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, cor. Clark and Jackson-sts.

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ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
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175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19,
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

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BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
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Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

SMALL BLOCK TREASURY STOCK FOR CONtinuing development of mines in honest corporation, owning valuable mining property centrally located in Cripple Creek gold field, at 1½ cent per share, or $15 per thousand. Par value $1. Forever non-assessible; fortune ahead. Reference given. F. H. RUSSELL, 145 La Salle-st.

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Are avoided by purchasing
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Patti, Nordica, Tamagno, Alvary, Calvé, Eames, the De Reszke brothers, and the leading members of all the grand opera companies that have appeared in Chicago in recent years have recorded their enthusiastic praises of the Kimball piano.

The Kimball pianos are manufactured in Chicago and sold at manufacturers' prices. They are sold at a valuation proportioned to expense of production and restricted to actual and absolute worth.

There are many excellent pianos brought to the West, but the price at which they are sold cannot be limited to their actual value. The railway charge for bringing them here, the merchant adds his profit and the expense of handling and selling them. All these bills are added to the original valuation—added to the price—and footed by the purchaser. This excess of taxation is avoided by purchasing direct of
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GREATEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

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100 ESTEY PIANOS, SLIGHTLY SHOP WORN, good as new, in HANDSOME MAHOGANY, WALNUT, and OAK CASES, with all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS. Also some NEW ODD STYLES.

50 PIANOS of other makes.
FOR TWO WEEKS.
FOR TWO WEEKS.

DON'T BUY UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN OUR STOCK.

Pianos to rent at $4 and $5 monthly; all rent applied if purchased. CASH OR EASY TERMS.
ESTEY & CAMP,
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ONLY A FEW REMAIN—
Our unprecedented bargain list of 1896 pianos almost gone.
You can yet choose a full scale, natural wood, three-pedal, mandolin attachment piano, guaranteed for seven years; 1896 price, $240; now only $165. Higher priced ones reduced in the same proportion.
Second-hand pianos, all makes, in great variety, from $25 up. Good organs, $15 up.
OUR 1897 PIANOS surpass all previous efforts. Prudent buyers should not fail to inspect them. While SUPERIOR IN ALL RESPECTS, they cost but a trifle more than ordinary pianos. SOLD BY THE MAKERS ONLY. Easy terms. Renting from $2 upward. Tuning, etc.
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Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

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FINEST STOCK OF PIANOS.
Highest standard and medium grades.
Pianos to suit every one in quality and price. Our secondhand grand, square, and upright pianos must be closed out regardless of cost to make room for newly arriving stock. General agents for Steinway, A. B. Chase, Hazelton Bros.' Sterling, and Huntington pianos.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Tuning. 17 Van Buren-st.

YOU WILL NOT SEE PERFECTION IN THE pianomakers' art until you inspect the
PIANO MASON & HAMLIN PIANO
PIANO VOSE & SONS PIANO
PIANO SMITH & BARNES PIANO
QUALITY, DURABILITY, AND PRICE are items to consider. We can interest you if you will call at our warerooms, or send for illustrated catalogues.
J. A. NORRIS CO.,
250-252 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF
ADAM SCHAAF MANUFACTURER OF
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ADAM SCHAAF HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
ADAM SCHAAF
ADAM SCHAAF Low prices; easy terms.
ADAM SCHAAF
ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS TO RENT.
ADAM SCHAAF
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

BEFORE PURCHASING A PIANO SEE THE bargains at
CHASE BROTHERS.
Beautiful designs. Perfect in tone. Fully guaranteed. Manufacturer's prices. Pianos to rent. Easy payments to suit purchaser.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
N. W. Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.,
(Opposite Auditorium.)

LOOK AT THIS—LEFT OVER FROM HOLIDAY trade; slightly used:
1 Haines Bros. ... $90 | 1 Emerson ... $ 70
1 Vose & Son ... 75 | 1 Decker ... 100
And new pianos at $140, $150, and $175; cash or easy payments.
CHICAGO MUSIC CO., 195-197 Wabash-av.

$160 BUYS HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT PIano; handsome rosewood case; largest size.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$145 BUYS LARGE SIZE DECKER BROS. UPright piano, fancy case, fine condition; easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$100 BUYS UPRIGHT PIANO, LARGE SIZE.
A genuine bargain; easy payments.
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BAUER PIANOS—CHICAGO'S OLDEST MAKE; the best for you to buy; also exceptional values in second-hand pianos.
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$250 BUYS A $500 STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIano; $5 per month, and fully guaranteed. "Just think of it." STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson.

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J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

$85 BUYS A WESER BRO. UPRIGHT PIANO; cost two years ago $300. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ILLINOIS Steel Company: Notice is hereby given that the eighth regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel company for the election of directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner of La Salle and Adams streets, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1897, at 11 o'clock a. m.
The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business January 22d, 1897, to the opening of business on February 12th, 1897.
H. A. GRAY, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., DEC. 21, 1896.—NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the National Bank of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Ill., that the same must be presented to John C. McKeon, receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they may be disallowed.
JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

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DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special and nervous diseases, physical decay, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

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MRS. DR. BELL HANNA—SKILLFUL TREATment of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients. 3118 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

WESTERN AGENTS OF BACKUS GAS ENgine; bottom prices; shipped on 30 days' trial; long time payments; we have second-hand Otto and other makes cheap. Chicago Water Motor and Fan Co., 171-173 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW AND SECONDhand steam pumps of all sizes and descriptions. FURNESS BROS., 28 N. Desplaines-st.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

POSTAGE STAMPS BOUGHT AND SOLD—Finest assortment of U. S. and foreign stamps in Chicago. F. WENDT, 75 State-st.

RARE STAMPS AT AUCTION—STAMPS ON exhibition Jan. 27 to 30 at WOLSIEFFER'S, 201 Clark, near Adams.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—ALL THE LUMBER USED IN CONstruction of the platforms at the Coliseum cycle show; joists 2x6 inches and one inch flooring. For further particulars apply to MR. WARDROP, contractor, Coliseum Building.

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PHOTOGRAPHY—J. B. WILSON, THE LEADing photographer; studio 389 State-st. Have some style about you and don't be seen sitting for your photos at any cheap department stores. 15 best finished cabinets, $2; enamel finish, $3; and the latest platinum, $3.50 to $5 per dozen. Open Sunday. Pictures enlarged. Orders taken by mail.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT OFFICE FURNITURE of the late Gen. Torrence, eighth floor of the Great Northern Building. Office open Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Executor.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ULSTER, CHEAP. Room 19 McVicker's. Take elevator.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FOR SHEET METAL STAMPING AT BOTTOM prices write Hunter Curry Comb Co., Racine, Wis.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

ACCOUNT OF LEAVING CITY WILL SACRIfice my new upright piano for part cash and diamonds. Inquire MRS. H. W., 1718 Indiana-av.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—319 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking city and all suburbs. Telephone.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS I CAN give you the best thing in Chicago for the price asked; such chances are not picked up every day. Address V 214, Tribune office.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., Fort Dearborn Bldg.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK DRY GOODS, clothing, shoes, or other merchandise. Call or address L. B. MANTONYA & Co., 181 Monroe-st.

WANTED—PARTY TO INVEST IN GOOD PAYing business; will stand investigation. Address T 464, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO RIGHT PARTY, SPACE FOR clothing in up-town department store. Address T 619, Tribune office.

BUILDER AND OWNER WANTS $1,000, SAFE paying investment. Address T 776, Tribune.

TO RENT—HOTEL SALOON, 400 STATE-ST.; receipts daily $75; see it; also restaurant, $100.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—$100 CASH WILL PURCHASE MY stylish Kentucky trotting family and saddle horse, Electric Wilkes, 6 yrs., weighs 1,025 pounds, sired by Red Wilkes, dam Lady Almont, record 2:30, she by Almont; Electric is a free, easy, pleasant driver, has great endurance, fearless of all objects, wears no boots, has no tricks or vices, no public record; warranted perfectly kind, sound, and gentle, and to trot a mile in 2:30 or no sale; will allow responsible purchaser 30 days' trial; a lady can drive him; sold on account of my husband's death. Apply to coachman, stable, 251 Ashland-blvd., cor. Van Buren-st.

A HANDSOME SPIDER PHAETON CAN BE bought, cheap, hardly soiled; no finer one in the city; also a perfect family horse. Barn in rear of 3659 Grand-blvd.

FOR SALE—BIG SNAP—ONLY $75 EACH, 3 second-hand hacks and landaus; come quick. Room 401, 91 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

STOVES—
We carry a full line of the "Reliable" Gas Ranges, Stoves, and Hot Plates. Also coal oil heaters. Come and figure with us. We are still headquarters for the celebrated "Alaska" Refrigerators.
ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO.,
50 State and 71 Randolph-sts.

STOVES—CLOSING OUT OUR LARGE STOCK of sample heaters and ranges; special low prices. J. RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ANDREWS FOLDing-bed. Address T 629, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—THE ONLY AMERICAN edition, "The Novels, Tales, and Sketches of J. M. Barrie." Thistle edition from new plates by DeVinne; an exquisite set of eight handsome volumes and readily appreciated by all fastidious book lovers; rare opportunity offered to competent agents. Charles Scribner's Sons, 760, 334 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR 1897 NOVELties; reference and small capital necessary. Address Menominee Elec. and Mech. Co., Menominee, Mich.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY firm will sell diamonds and watches on long time to reliable parties. Address V V 5, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 803 Columbus Building.

PATENTS & PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS OBTAINED UNDER GUARANTY; reduced rates for good, salable articles; manufactures on hand. ATTY. REICHELT, 1401 Monadnock Block.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$25,000 TO $100,000 CHARTER WANTED. CALL at Room 501, 134 Monroe-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
at 10 a. m.
St. Paul ... Feb. 3 | St. Louis ... Feb. 17
New York ... Feb. 10 | St. Paul ... Feb. 24
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Indiana ... Jan. 30 | Rhynland ... Feb. 6
WINTER CRUISE.
TO BERMUDA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO.
By the American Line S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Port of Spain, La Brea, La Guayra (Caracas), Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz (Mexico), Havana. Duration, 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
Friesland ... Feb. 3 | Westernland ... Feb. 17
Kensington ... Feb. 10 | Southwark ... Feb. 24
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | †HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Feb. 13, 11am | †Werra, March 6, 10 am
†Kaiser, Feb. 20, 10 am | †Fulda, Mch. 13, 10 am
†Ems, Feb. 27, 10 a. m. | †Kaiser, Mch. 27, 10 am
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Feb. 13 and March 13 will proceed to Alexandria.
North German Lloyd, Oelrich & Co., Gen. Ag., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y., N.w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
Disembarking passengers at Prince's Landing Stage, Liverpool, whence special train to London in 3¾ hours.
"Majestic." "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Best saloon accommodations at winter rates.
Very superior second cabin accommodations on "Majestic" and "Teutonic."
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent,
Tel. Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons; largest, fastest, most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA, 520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. All records broken—5 ds. 7 hr. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Clark and Randolph-sts.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. Stmrs. leave San Francisco:
GAELIC, via Honolulu ... Feb. 4, 1 p. m.
CITY OF PEKIN, via Honolulu ... Feb. 13, 1 p. m.
DORIC ... Feb. 23, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's office, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express from New York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Columbia ... March 25 | Columbia ... May 13
F. Bismarck ... April 8 | F. Bismarck ... May 27
Normannia ... April 29 | Normannia ... June 3
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Trave, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 am | Spree, Tu., Feb. 23, 10 am
Aller, Tu., Feb. 9, 10 am | Trave, Tu., Mch. 2, 10 am
Havel, Tu., Feb. 16, 10 am | Aller, Tu., Mch. 9, 10 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—(EST. 1844)—Escorted parties sail monthly. All prices. Traveling tickets, all routes, programmes free, choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates.
Special Spring Parties sail in April and May by the Southern Route to Italy, etc.
HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.),
Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—NEW York, Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Anchoria, Jan. 30, noon. Ethiopia, Feb. 6th, noon. Saloon, second cabin, or steerage tickets, or drafts for any amount at lowest terms. Apply direct to Anchor Line Office, 176 Jackson-st.

BURNETT'S PERSONALLY CONDUCTED summer vacation bicycle tour of England, Ireland, and Scotland for young men age 20, and under; number limited and exclusive. For particulars and circular address GEO. BURNETT, 61 Bowen-av., city.

HOLY LAND, EUROPE, ROUND THE WORLD—Select parties leave Feb. 27, May 8, June 5, 12, July 3, Sept. 21, Oct. 21.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

COOK'S TOURS, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Send for "Excursionist," 234 Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express ...	† 2:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Denver, California ...	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado and Utah ...	*11:30 pm	7:20 am
Sp'gfi'd & St. Louis Day Local ...	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited ...	*11:08 am	4:38 pm
St. Louis Palace Express ...	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special ...	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited ...	*11:08 am	4:20 pm
Peoria Fast Mail ...	* 9:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express ...	*11:30 pm	7:20 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n ...	† 5:00 pm	10:55 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD —Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville ...	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
New Orleans & Florida Sp. ...	*10:40 am	* 5:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited ...	* 7:00 pm	* 5:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville ...	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am
St. Elmo & Marion ...	*11:34 pm	6:55 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsh't'n.	† 5:45 pm *11:30 pm	†10:00 pm * 9:30 am * 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local ...	* 3:10 pm	*10:25 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—To Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Petoskey. City office, 119 Adams-st. Coml. Agt., 232 Marq. Bldg. Station, 12th-st. Lake-Front.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ex. Sunday, through coaches ...	9:00 am	2:30 pm
Ex. Sunday, parlor car ...	5:00 pm	9:30 pm
Daily, sleeper ...	11:30 pm	6:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone, Express 721], Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco,	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*11:15 pm	* 7:10 am
Black Hills and Deadwood ...	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar R.	†12:35 pm	† 2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n, Eau Claire ...	† 8:15 am *10:15 pm	c 8:10 am * 9:55 am
Winona, La Crosse, Madison ...	† 8:15 am	† 6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota ...	† 3:00 pm *10:15 pm	† 9:55 am * 8:10 am
Iowa and Dakotas ...	† 6:00 pm	c 9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay ...	†11:30 am † 5:00 pm	* 6:15 pm †11:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee ...	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am † 5:00 pm	c 7:30 am * 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Ishpeming, Menominee, Marquette, and L. Superior	a 3:00 am *10:30 pm	† 9:30 pm * 7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:30 a. m., a8:30 a. m., †10:40 a. m., †4:25 p. m., a6:30 p. m., †11:30 p. m. Rockford—Lv. †9 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †8 a. m., a4 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *6 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. aSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South (except N. O. Fast Mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket offices, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 4:00 pm	*11:15 am
Monticello and Decatur ...	* 4:00 pm	*11:15 am
St. Louis Diamond Special ...	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special ...	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur ...	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train ...	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur ...	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail ...	* 2:50 am	*12:50 pm
Bloomington & Chatsworth ...	† 4:00 pm	†11:15 am
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee ...	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line ...	* 2:30 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	*11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger ...	* 3:00 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford and Dubuque ...	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:40 am	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee ...	† 3:00 pm	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.	† 3:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay ...	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison ...	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Portage ...	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee ...	† 5:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Milwaukee ...	* 5:00 pm	* 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 8:20 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak. ...	† 6:00 pm	† 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	†10:15 pm	c 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City.	*10:25 pm	c 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak. ...	†10:25 pm	c 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	†10:25 pm	c 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. eSun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines ...	* 3:00 am	† 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill., and Iowa Mail ...	† 9:00 am	† 1:45 pm
Peoria ...	* 9:00 am	† 7:20 pm
Joliet Express ...	*11:45 am	† 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation ...	† 4:05 pm	†10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls & S'x Falls ...	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria ...	† 4:15 pm	† 4:15 pm
Peru Accommodation ...	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer ...	* 5:45 pm	* 1:45 pm
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha, & Lincoln ...	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado ...	*10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island ...	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island ...	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	*11:30 pm	* 7:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. eMon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. & Q. RAILROAD, Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill. ...	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle ...	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston ...	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa ...	*11:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy ...	*11:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island ...	*11:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk ...	*11:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Ottawa and Streator ...	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford ...	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth ...	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston ...	* 5:30 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska ...	* 5:30 pm	* 8:00 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis ...	* 6:30 pm	* 8:45 am
Kas. City, St. Jo, Leavenworth ...	*10:30 pm	* 7:05 am
Omaha, Sioux City ...	*10:30 pm	* 7:05 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo. ...	*10:30 pm	* 7:05 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California ...	*10:30 pm	* 7:05 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D. ...	*10:30 pm	* 7:05 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis ...	*11:20 pm	†10:25 am

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited ...	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex. ...	† 2:00 pm	* 7:50 am
St. Louis Limited Express ...	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited ...	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Peoria and Texas Express ...	* 9:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation ...	† 3:10 pm	† 9:10 am
Forrest Accommodation ...	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex. ...	† 3:00 pm	† 9:40 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex. ...	*11:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Detroit Day Express ...	† 8:55 am	† 7:55 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex. ...	3:00 pm	† 7:55 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison ...	† 7:55 am	† 5:58 pm
Pekin Express ...	† 1:00 pm	†12:25 pm
Joliet and Streator ...	† 4:15 pm	† 9:45 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet ...	† 5:06 pm	† 8:15 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah & Tex. ...	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico ...	*10:25 pm	*10:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. Phone Main 4585. *Daily. †Ex. Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Mpls, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Ashland, Ironwood, and Pacific Coast ...	*2:00 am *6:35 pm	* 9:45 am * 9:45 am
Duluth and Superior ...	*6:35 pm	* 9:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah ...	†3:00 pm	†10:45 am
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire ...	†8:35 am	† 6:30 pm
Waukesha Local ...	*4:05 pm	†10:15 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg ...	† 7:20 am	* 6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Louisville ...	*10:00 am	* 6:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati ...	*10:00 am	* 6:00 pm
The Keystone Express ...	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Columbus and the East ...	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Baltimore and Washington ...	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Philadelphia and New York ...	*11:00 am	* 4:50 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg ...	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington ...	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York ...	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited ...	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington ...	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York ...	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville ...	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati ...	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Columbus and the East ...	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle ...	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East ...	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 53d-st. Nov. 29, 1896.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express ...	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
Grand Rapids through car ...	† 7:20 am	† 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special ...	*10:30 am	† 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited ...	*	† 3:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express ...	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation ...	† 4:15 pm	†10:10 am
Grand Rapids Parlor Car ...	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 pm
Detroit Night Express ...	* 9:40 pm	* 6:20 am
Atlantic Express ...	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper ...	*11:30 pm	o 6:30 am
Gd. Rapids & Musk. Sleeper ...	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY.
See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express ...	† 7:00 am	* 5:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail ...	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special ...	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express ...	* 2:00 pm	* 5:20 pm
Elkhart Accommodation ...		†10:14 am
New York Central Limited ...	* 5:30 pm	
New York & Boston Express ...	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail ...	* 2:45 am	*11:30 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.
No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local ...	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express ...	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled ...	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex. ...	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Ry.). Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton ...	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Washington and Baltimore ...	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton ...	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton ...	11:50 am	5:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation ...	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton ...	8:30 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville ...	8:30 pm	7:20 am

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local ...	‡7:30 am	6:45 pm
New York and Boston ...	*2:30 pm	5:30 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo ...	*2:30 pm	5:30 pm
North Judson Accommodation ...	‡4:30 pm	9:00 am
New York and Boston ...	*8:00 pm	7:50 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va. ...	*8:00 pm	7:50 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail ...	†8:00 am	7:50 pm
New York and Boston Ex. ...	*1:30 pm	9:30 pm
New York and Boston Ex. ...	*9:30 pm	7:30 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 389.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville ...	*9:00 am	*5:45 pm
Washington Express ...	*1:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville ...	*8:30 pm	*7:30 am

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

WESTERN MANAGERS FIGHT THE TWO-CENT FARE PROPOSITION.

Employes Are Influenced to Approach Legislative Members of Various States and Protest Against Action Claimed to Be Prejudicial to the Interests of Bread-Winners—Chicago Freight Bureau, in Annual Session, Elects Officers for the Year.

Western railroad managers are pursuing the same tactics to defeat the bills introduced in most of the Western Legislatures fixing the maximum passenger fare at 2 cents a mile that were pursued by the North Side street car magnate, Yerkes, when the Common Council of Chicago tried to pass an ordinance recently to compel the street car companies in this city to sell tickets at 4 cents a ride. Great pressure is being brought to bear upon the members of the Legislatures to vote against the proposed legislation by the employés of the various roads.

The brotherhoods of locomotive engineers, firemen, railroad trainmen, and nearly all other organizations of railroad employés are getting up remonstrances against a reduction in the rate of passenger fares. These men profess to see in the proposed measure a menace to their interests. They fear that the passage of the bills would mean to many of them the loss of their jobs and a reduction in wages and harder work to the others. This fear has been created by the threats of the railroads that the enactment of those measures into laws would be followed by a reduction of train service and the dispensing with many of the train crews.

Aside from the help they receive from their train employés the railway managers themselves are not idle, and the ablest lobbyists in the various States where legislation is attempted are at work for the defeat of the proposed measures. They have prepared statistics and statements to show the legislators that a 2-cent maximum rate would mean to them practically a confiscation of their property, and so far as logic goes they expect to be able to upset completely the arguments of the advocates of the proposed adverse legislation.

In the Missouri Legislature the fight opens today. The Railway committee has invited the railway representatives of the Western roads to a hearing at Jefferson City on the 2-cent per mile maximum passenger rate bill which was introduced at the instance of the Traveling Men's Protective Association.

The Missouri Pacific has arranged to run a special train from St. Louis to Jefferson City for the benefit of the railway men who desire to attend from that city.

FREIGHT BUREAU'S ANNUAL MEETING.

Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year—Much Benefit Derived by Merchants Last Year.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Freight Bureau of Merchants was held at the Board of Trade yesterday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Elliott Durand; Secretary, J. T. Plummer; Treasurer, George S. Lord.

Commissioner N. G. Iglehart, in his annual report gave an account of the work done by the bureau during the last year. During the present year the bureau proposes to be more active than ever in securing fair treatment for Chicago merchants and shippers. In connection with the National Board of Trade and Association of Manufacturers of the United States the Chicago Freight Bureau will take energetic action in support of the measure now before Congress to prohibit railroad ticket-scalping.

Commissioner Iglehart has been instructed to file a protest with the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic pool against the action of the pool raising the minimum freight charge from 25 cents to 35 cents per 100 pounds.

TO PROCEED WITH REORGANIZATION.

Union Pacific Committee Issues a Statement to Bond and Stock Holders.

New York, Jan. 26.—The Reorganization committee of the Union Pacific railroad company makes the formal statement to bond and stockholders that, an agreement with the United States Government having been reached, steps have been taken to proceed promptly with the reorganization. No material modification of plans appears to be necessary, except that the two classes of junior bonds, being the Union Pacific sinking fund bonds and Kansas Pacific consolidated bonds, may have to be offered a somewhat smaller allotment in the new first mortgage bonds against increased allotment of preferred stock.

The committee deems it prudent to postpone the formal declaration as to when the plans will become operative, until its arrangement with the United States Government is carried into final effect.

Transit Trouble Goes to the Board.

Traffic officials of the Western roads made a futile effort yesterday to bring about an adjustment of the transit privilege question. The inequality of the transit charges at the various Western points has been responsible for much of the rate-cutting which caused the investigation by the Inter-State Commerce Commission last summer. No agreement could be reached yesterday, and the matter was referred to the Board of Administration.

Perry Griffin in a New Position.

Perry Griffin, one of the best known passenger agents in the West and formerly City Passenger Agent of the Rock Island, has been appointed joint agent at Chicago for the new Chicago-Washington line formed by a combination for the purpose of the Monon, Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton, and Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

Monon to Be Sold March 10.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 26.—W. A. Van Buren, appointed as a special master to sell the "Monon," has fixed the date as March 10, in the Federal Building in this city. So far as can be ascertained the only bidder will be a representative of the present holders of the bonds and stock, and he will have little more cash to pay than the amount required to be deposited, $30,000.

COURTS CHICAGO LIQUOR DEALERS.

Advisory Committee of the National Wholesalers' Association Seeks Members in This City.

A meeting of the Advisory committee of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association was opened at the Tremont House yesterday to take up matters left unfinished at the Cleveland convention last August. The objects of the association are to oppose the trust and the overproduction of whisky, and to prosecute the adulterators of that article. The meeting represents manufacturers with a capital of $300,000,000. One of the principal objects of the meeting is to secure more members and arouse an interest in the association in Chicago. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in New York Aug. 17, 1897. The session will continue today.

HARLEY SUIT GOES TO THE JURY.

Judge Tuthill Will Give His Instructions Today on the $18,000 Demand from Cook County.

The suit of William Harley, the contractor, against the county to recover $18,000 for extras on the insane asylum building under a contract made by the "boodle" Board of County Commissioners was concluded in Judge Tuthill's court yesterday. Judge Tuthill decided against a motion to take the case from the jury. Attorney Iles announced that the county had no evidence to offer, it having been lost by the "boodle" board. This morning Judge Tuthill will instruct the jury.

Brain workers who have trouble in digesting coffee will enjoy Postum Cereal Food Coffee, at Kohlsaat's Clark street restaurant.

M'DONNELL ON POLICE PERSECUTION.

Makes a Protest Against the Arrest of Himself and Edward Noyes on Alleged Unknown Charges.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A few days ago Mr. Edwin Noyes and myself were arrested without warrant and the fact was telegraphed to the newspapers throughout the United States. In spite of an effort by the police to hold us in seclusion without making any charge against us, we succeeded in having the matter brought before the court last Saturday, when a continuance was taken until today. After the arrest, and not before it, as should have been the case, a warrant of a kind which the Supreme Court of the United States and that of probably every State in the Union has repeatedly declared illegal, was sworn out against us. Today the case was called in the Harrison Street Police Court and no charge of any kind was substantiated. Much more, no charge of any kind was made against us and we were discharged.

Such an outrage would be a grievous injury to any man. It is especially grievous to us. We cannot be written of in any paper without the fact being immediately known all over America. The circumstance of our arrest has been telegraphed to all parts of the land. The fact that the charge was too absurd to be entertained will probably not be thought important enough to mention.

Ever since our return from England we have been working earnestly and in the face of every difficulty to support ourselves honorably and to establish a reputation, and we have succeeded so well that up to this moment we have been able to obtain the countenance of the most prominent men in America. In Chicago alone we are acquainted with merchants, Judges, lawyers, and bankers, every one of whom thought well of us and stood ready to give us introductions and support.

Our arrest has done us incalculable injury with such persons, not only here but everywhere, and it says but little for justice in this city if men can be arrested, locked up in secret confinement as long as the police choose, and when the matter is finally brought to court not one syllable of evidence be produced. It is the law, I believe, that an accused person must be brought before the court within twenty-four hours after his arrest. I am informed that it is no uncommon thing for a prisoner to be held in secret confinement for many days until the police choose to arraign him.

In view of the enormous injury which has been done us we intend to take such action as may recompense us for it.

I ask that you publish this statement in justice to us and to the public.

G. T. McDONNELL.

ATTACKS MRS. A. M. BENEDICT'S WILL.

Frank T. W. Palmer Alleges F. G. Bradley and Dr. E. Dupuy Poisoned His Mother's Mind.

Frank T. W. Palmer has filed a bill in the Circuit Court to set aside the will of his mother, Anna M. Benedict, who died in Paris, France, a year ago leaving an estate valued at $800,000.

Azariah R. Palmer, the father of the complainant, an only son, was a prominent citizen of Chicago, of the firm of Palmer, Fuller & Co. He died in 1874, leaving his estate to his widow, Mrs. Anna M. Palmer. In 1877 Mrs. Palmer married Russell Benedict, who died in 1892. Mrs. Benedict spent most of her time abroad.

Mrs. Benedict made her will in March, 1895. She bequeathed to Fordyce G. Bradley, her brother-in-law, a Chicago attorney, $25,000, and in addition an annuity of $1,000 a year. Most of the estate she left in trust to Mr. Bradley, providing that the complainant should have an income therefrom of $5,000 a year, subject to the discretion of the trustee, and especially prohibiting that any part of the income should be used for the support or maintenance of the complainant's wife.

Mr. Palmer avers that at the time she made the will his mother was not of sound mind. He alleges that her physician, Dr. Eugene Dupuy, prejudiced his mother against him, in collusion with Fordyce G. Bradley. These two, he declares, prevented him from communicating with Mrs. Benedict. The complainant also charges that Mr. Bradley wrote letters to Mrs. Benedict which poisoned her mind against her son. The will made by Mrs. Benedict, the complainant asserts, was prepared by Bradley, and it execution procured by him and Dr. Dupuy.

VAN RIPER CHARGED WITH SWINDLING

Arrested on Complaint of A. Bracher of Harrod, O., Through an Attorney, Who Alleges a 'Change Cheat.

On a warrant issued by Justice Prindiville Lewis A. Van Riper was arrested yesterday charged with obtaining money by false pretenses. He gave bonds in $2,000 for his appearance on Feb. 2.

The warrant was issued upon the complaint of Henry Stephen, an attorney, No. 234 La Salle street, who declares that he acts for A. Bracher of Harrod, O., who was, so the complaint states, swindled out of $1,000 by Van Riper.

It is charged that Van Riper was associated in business with Robert H. Kelly, as Robert H. Kelly & Co., with offices at La Salle and Quincy streets. This firm, it is charged, sent out circulars soliciting money to be put in a general fund, to be used on the Board of Trade, the contributors to share proportionately in the profits and losses.

Bracher received one of the circulars last August, and last November sent Kelly & Co. $1,000, instructing them to use the money as they saw fit. When this had grown to $1,300 Bracher wrote, withdrawing from the speculation. He was informed by a letter, said to be in the possession of Attorney Stephen, the company had lost heavily, and that his money was gone.

SUES TO RECOVER TITLE TO REALTY.

Joseph Botto Alleges That Baird & Bradley Got His Land Without His Knowledge.

Joseph Botto has filed a bill in the Circuit Court to recover possession of $20,000 worth of property at Madison and Aberdeen streets which, he says, was obtained from him without his knowledge by the old real estate firm of Baird & Bradley. The defendants to the bill are Francis Bradley and George B. Cook.

Mr. Botto says that in 1874 he negotiated a loan of $7,400 through Baird & Bradley and gave a bond for $15,000 to Bradley and a trust deed on the property to Lyman Baird. He asserts that he signed the trust deed and bond without knowing their provisions.

In May, 1878, the property was sold under the trust deed without the knowledge of the complainant, so the bill says. Botto asks for an accounting and the court is asked to restore his title to the property.

WANT TO SEE NO WAR.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE IN FAVOR OF ARBITRATION.

Adopts Resolutions Indorsing the Treaty — Chicago Representatives Take Part in the Debate on This Subject—Also Present Resolutions for Promotion of Reciprocity, Favoring a Board of Labor Arbitrators—Want Laws Enforced.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Chicago's Board of Trade representatives who are in attendance upon the sessions of the national body had no chance today to discuss any of the features in which they are most interested from the fact that all their resolutions were referred to appropriate committees for a report and recommendations. Those who represent the Chicago Board of Trade are George F. Stone, L. W. Bodman, R. S. Lyon, H. F. Dousman, J. C. Hately, Charles B. Congdon, B. F. Howard, and J. G. Steever.

Some of the most important resolutions presented on behalf of Chicago related to the promotion of reciprocity, establishment of a department of commerce and manufactures, prevention of the premature publication of government crop reports, a Board of Labor Arbitrators, and urging the enforcement of regulations established by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

While nothing definite was said in regard to the pooling bill, it was the understanding among members of the Chicago delegation that they would favor any action the commission might deem proper. They also expressed themselves favorable to the principles of arbitration, outlined in the pending treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, but would not insist upon hasty or ill-advised action on the part of this country.

Chicago Delegates Debate.

All the members of the delegation took part in the debate on this subject by the national body and subsequently attended an arbitration rally at the Grand Opera-House. It is expected that reports on the resolutions submitted by the Chicago Board of Trade will be reported tomorrow by the committees to which they were referred, and they may have a debate on the reciprocity and labor arbitration topics.

Following is the substance of the arbitration resolutions:

Resolved, That every consideration of the welfare of the Nation, the healthful development of our material interests, and the highest prosperity and happiness of our people at home; the extension of our interests and cementing of amicable relations abroad, and the advancement of civilization, enlightened liberty and good will throughout the world require that a treaty of arbitration between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States shall be approved.

Indianapolis Board Resigns.

The application from the Detroit Board of Trade, which withdrew last year, was received and properly referred. The resignation of the Indianapolis Board of Trade was accepted.

The following resolution, presented by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the National Board of Trade urges the enactment by Congress of a law abolishing compulsory pilotage for sailing vessels in the coastwise trade."

The venerable Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia, who was absent from the meeting by reason of the illness of his wife, was re-elected President. Mr. Fraley is 93 years of age, and has been President of the board continuously since its organization.

CHICAGO BIBLE SOCIETY'S ANNUAL.

Directors and Managers Selected and Reports for the Last Year Presented—Large Book Distribution.

The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the Chicago Bible Society was held yesterday at the Association Building. The following officers were elected:

Directors for three years—C. H. Mulliken, J. N. Francis, Frank E. Page, Josiah Simms, the Rev. C. A. Lippincott, T. J. Cushing, Dr. J. R. Boynton, and the Rev. M. J. Ranseen.

Managers for three years—C. H. Mulliken, J. N. Francis, Frank E. Page, Josiah Simms, S. M. Moore.

Manager for one year—The Rev. G. Lambrecht.

The address of President N. S. Bouton showed the unusual hard times had affected the prospects of the society, but had not narrowed its field of usefulness.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $800 after a disbursement for the year of $13,000.

A total of 28,814 Bibles were distributed during the year, making a grand total for the life of the society's existence of 712,133. The report of the Bible workers showed great activity during the last year.

IROQUOIS CLUB HOLDS ITS ELECTION.

Thomas M. Hoyne Is Re-elected President—Treasurer's Report Shows a Gain in Receipts of $4,685.

The annual meeting and election of the Iroquois club was held last night. The Treasurer's report showed a gain in receipts of $4,685 during the year over last year. Thomas M. Hoyne, who was reelected President, presided. One hundred members were present.

The election resulted as follows:

President—Thomas M. Hoyne.
Vice-Presidents—North Side: A. J. Eddy, H. S. Oakley, Sigmund Zeisler. West Side: Rivers McNeill, J. W. Eckhart, A. D. Smith. South Side: C. F. Gunther, E. B. Tolman, J. E. Defebaugh.
Recording Secretary—L. W. Winchester.
Corresponding Secretary—W. D. Barge.
Treasurer—Herbert Darlington.

SHEVLIN SAID TO BE IN CHICAGO.

Vincent Reported to Be Ready to Appear When the Murder Charge Is Called.

Vincent Shevlin, indicted for the alleged murder of James Maher, is said to be in hiding in Chicago. There was a report current yesterday that when Shevlin's case is put on the call for trial in the Criminal Court he will appear to answer to the charge. It is now believed he has been in Chicago ever since his release by the police of Philadelphia. When the case comes up for trial it is said a conspiracy will develop which will show that James Maher was murdered in Mollie Mott's house on Atlantic street because he had threatened to expose certain secrets.

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Golf, Yacht and London shapes—pull downs to protect the ears.

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Wool, silk-mixed or all heavy silk—exquisite patterns.

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Ranging $10 upward—they are best "Browning-King" styles and are exceedingly genteel and warm. The absence of exaggerations of the fashions make them safe investments for next year or for several years to come—they are styles that will be acceptable to correct dressers as long as the "great coat" wears. The prices are satisfactory to the most economical buyers.

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GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought & sold. Prompt & accurate assays of ore.

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DR. WHITE'S New Treatment grows hair on any bald head on the green earth. Cures all forms of scalp troubles. Treatise on the hair sent free. Laboratory, 754 W. Van Buren-st., Chicago.

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LOTZ, R. W., 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.
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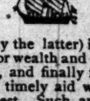
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Beginning at nine o'clock this morning, Simmons' Bargain Store will open its doors for the purpose of closing out the entire stock of

THE GRAND
202 & 204 STATE ST. S.W. COR. ADAMS.

The only object of the new proprietor (Mr. W. A. Simmons, Managing Director of the Clark Syndicate Companies) in purchasing this stock was to secure a permanent lease of the premises, with a view to opening upon this well-known corner a bargain store where goods can be purchased at the lowest cash prices. To enable us to refit and restock this establishment we will institute a literal Clearing-Out Sale, regardless of cost and value.

Slaughter...



of merchandise such as you have never heard of before.

Cloaks, Jackets, Capes, Furs, etc. The Grand's Best Alaska Seal, Electric Seal, Marten, Mink, and Krimmer Jackets and Capes.

values from $100 to $300—Simmons' prices, at $125, $95, $47.50, $35, and $25.00

The Grand's Best Cloth, Plush, and Velour Jackets, silk-lined, values from $20 to $50—Simmons' prices, $20, $15, $10 and $5.00

EXTRA—500 Beautiful Cloth Jackets, all-wool material, Grand's $5 and $3 bargains—Simmons' prices, $1.98, 98c, and 49c

500 Handsome Flowered Dress Skirts—The Grand's $3 and $5 Skirt bargains—Simmons' prices, $1.98, 98c, and 49c

Grand's Fine Silk Dress Skirts—and what a beautiful array of new and stylish Skirts—all now, and they go for a song—The Grand's $50, $35, $25, and $10 Silk Skirts—Simmons' prices, $6.98, $5.98, $4.98, $3.98, and... $2.98

600 Very Stylish Suits—The Grand's $35, $25, and $20 Suits—made for this season and right up to date—Simmons' prices, $10 and $5

500 dozen Wrappers that The Grand sold for $3, $2, and $1—at $1.98, 98c, 49c, and.. 25c

Shoes...



For Men, Women, and Children—positively the greatest sacrifice of Shoes that ever took place in Chicago—The Grand's $5, $4, and $3 Men's Shoes—in winter tans, enamels, calfskin, patent leathers, at $2.48 and $1.98 and $1.49



The Grand's $3.00 Men's Calf Shoes, in coin, needle, square and plain toes, $2.48, $1.98, $1.49 and 95c

The Grand's Women's and Men's Rubbers 12c

The Grand's $2 Women's Shoes in Dongola Kid, lace and button, all shapes 48c

The Grand's Women's $5, $4, and $3 Shoes, in kid, patent leather, cloth and kid tops, thick and thin soles, coin and needle toes, all shapes, $1.98 and 98c

The Grand's $1.50 Misses' and Children's Shoes, in kids and calf, square and round toes, at 48c

Millinery.

All The Grand's Fine Trimmed Hats.

Toques and Imported Bonnets, etc., such as they sold at $25, $20, $15, $10, and $5, at $8, $6, $3, $1.98, and 69c

5,000 yards fur trimming of all kinds, per yd 5c

500 Distressed Wool and Fur Felts, Hats, Turbans and Bonnets, The Grand price 50c; Simmons', ONE CENT 1c

Baby Satin-lined Bonnets, The Grand price 50c; Simmons' price 2c

Roses, beautiful colors, The Grand price 25c; Simmons' price 1c

Latest shapes in Frames, in French and wire, The Grand price 10c; Simmons' price 2c

Children's Tam O'Shanters, extra heavy, with 2 quills—Grand's price 30c; Simmons' 5c

Finest French Felt Fedoras, in gray only—Grand price $1 50; Simmons' 1c

5,000 yards Trimmings of all kinds—beautiful Dress Trimmings—Grand price 25c; Simmons' 1c

Sale on at 9 o'clock this morning.

NOTE THIS—We are open to trade or buy for spot cash all kinds of up-to-date and desirable merchandise. Entire stocks or single lots, regardless of quantity, so long as they can be retailed at less than 50c on the dollar. Submit offers and samples of merchandise between 10 and 12 a. m.

SIMMONS.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY
SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

TODAY AT 10 A. M.
We will sell at Public Auction, at Salvage Salesrooms 126 to 132 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO, for account Fire Underwriters, the Salvage of

B. H. Flaspoller & Son,
Wholesale Grocers, New Orleans, La.,
Consisting of
1,500 cases Canned Goods, Soaps, etc., 100 Tierces Lard, 50 Barrels Wine, 50 Bales Seine Twine and Rope, and a large quantity of Table Luxuries, Baking Powders, Spices, Bluing, Blacking, Shoe Dressing, Tin and Glassware,
Also Salvage of
J. H. KENNEDY,
Importer and Jobber of High Grade Teas
ST. PAUL, MINN.,
400 Chests of Tea. 100 Bags of Coffee.
Also at the same time, for account of whom it may concern, the salvage of
Hubert Galt, 6 & 8 Wabash-av., Chicago,
PACKER OF TEA,
45,000 lbs. Monsoon Tea, 3,000 lbs. Gem of Golconda Tea, 50 Chests of Tea.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

UNDERWRITERS SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

On FRIDAY, JAN. 29, 1897, at 10 a. m., WE WILL SELL
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
At our Salesrooms, 399 to 405 West Madison-st., for account Fire Underwriters,
THE ENTIRE SALVAGE OF
Martin Bros., Dry Goods Merchants,
GRAND ISLAND, NEB.,
Dry Goods, Cloaks, and Shoes, Inventoried Value $40,000.00.

Consisting of 600 doz. Ladies' and Gents' Underwear, large quantity of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, a fine line of Table Linens, 15 cases staple and domestic Dry Goods, as follows: FLANNEL, SHIRTING, CANTON FLANNELS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS, SHEETINGS, DRESS GOODS, RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, QUILTS, BLANKET, BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS, TOWELS, TOWELING, HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES. Most of above stock in first-class condition.

GOODS ON EXHIBITION
Thursday, Jan. 28, 1897, at 8 a. m.

Terms of sale: Prompt cash on delivery. A deposit of 10 per cent will be required from every buyer.

UNDERWRITERS SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY and AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
399 to 405 West Madison-st.
E. JENNINGS, A. LONGSTREET, } Gen'l Mgrs.

THE TRIBUNE
PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.
ARE YOU A SUBSCRIBER?

CARSON, PIRIE, SCOTT & CO.

That Weather Man

Mixes things awfully! Who ever wanted to buy heavy weights when the thermometer said 65°? Down went the prices below zero on winter goods—and no sooner that than down goes the mercury away below the record!

There's a difference between is drop and ours tho'—he can raise the quicksilver, but when the slow shilling has been reduced to the nimble sixpence, it's spent and that's an end to it.

Here are the comfortable victims of the cold snap in prices.

Coats.



At $3.75—Stylish Winter Jackets which sold for $7.50 and $10.00—box fronts—storm collars—new puff sleeves—coat backs—in beaver, kersey, boucle, and frieze cloths—half satin lined—colors black and navy.

At $7.50—English Box and Fly-Front Coats that sold at $15.00 and $18.50—correct in every particular in style, fit, and finish—the varied assortment containing many of this season's best sellers—all richly lined—colors black, navy, and brown.

At $13.50—London and Paris models—Box and Fly-Front Coats—not the originals themselves, you understand, but careful copies—that sold formerly at $20.00 and $22.50. English kerseys, French boucles and cheviots—among them many exclusive styles not shown elsewhere—daintily lined with black and fancy silks—colors black, navy, and the new shades of greens and browns.

At $16.50—Empire Coats—Box and Fly-Front Coats that used to sell at $25.00 and $30.00, and only a few weeks ago. Kerseys, cheviots, boucles, and fancy mixtures—the very latest and most correct collars, sleeves, and backs—black and all the new colorings—plain and fur trimmed.

Furs.

Astrakhan and Electric Seal Capes, 20-in., 24-in., and 30-in. long, 100 to 130 in. sweep—
Reduced from $25.00 to $15.00.
Reduced from $30.00 to $19.00.
Reduced from $35.00 to $22.00.
Reduced from $50.00 to $35.00.

French Marten Fur Capes—reduced from $50.00 to $30.00.

Astrakhan and Electric Seal Collarettes—reduced from $15.00 to $9.00.

Marten Fur Collars—reduced from $12 to $9.00—reduced from $30 to $20.00.

Knitwear.

Women's Union Suits, heavy fleece-lined Balbriggan, silk-finished and trimmed, all sizes, at 88c.

Women's Black Wool Tights, extra heavy, knee lengths, open or closed, reduced from $3.00 to $1.25.

Women's Union Suits, extra weight natural wool, full-fashioned, shaped and full bust, our $3.50 line, reduced to $2.50.

Ribbed Wool Vests, a broken lot, some long and some short sleeves, black, white, and natural, sold at $2.00, $1.25, and $1.50, all reduced to 75c.

Bed Comforts.

2 cases fine California Wool Blankets, soft fleece finish, —— size, usually sold at $4.75, at $3.50.

1 case heavy pure Wool Blankets, 4½ pound weight, 12-4 size, $3.95.

1 case fine extra heavy California Wool Blankets, 11-4 size, finely finished, silk-bound edge, $5.00.

Down Comforts, sateen covered, quilted, choice colors, $4.25 and $3.75.

Down Comforts, extra large, in our own special patterns, $6.50.

Down Comforts, covered with China silk on both sides, with inserted border or plain, $10.00.

Heavy Silkaline Covered Cotton Comforts, 72x84 inches, in good patterns, full 4 pounds weight, $2.50.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

WEBER PIANOS
258-260 Wabash-av.

THE TRIBUNE
CHICAGO'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.
WEEK DAYS..... ONE CENT
SUNDAY..... FIVE CENTS